INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 39- BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

Bombay Observes 'Motilal Day' With Solemnity.

CITIZENS RESOLVE TO WORK FOR "PURNA SWARAJ."

Impressive demonstrations were witnessed in Bombay on Sunday when the city observed "Motilal Day."

Striking homage was paid to the departed leader by observing a voluntary hartal and suspending all business.

In the morning prayers were offered at the Azad Maidan and other parts of the city.

A SILENT PROCESSION.

In the afternoon a huge procession headed by the members of the "War Council" and accompanied by prominent Congress leaders paraded silently through the streets of the city and after a two hours' march reached Chaupatti.

SOLEMN RESOLVE TO ACHIEVEFREEDOM.

At Chaupatti sea-face a mammoth meeting was held and the huge audience solemnly resolved to dedicate themselves to the cause of the country so as to hasten the advent of "Purna Swaraj" for which Motilalji gave his all.

The day passed off peacefully without any police interference r any untoward incident.

DETAILS.

"Motilal Day" was observed in Bombay on Sunday with great solemnity befitting the occasion. The city observed a hartal and all business was suspended. The mills also remained closed.

Owing to the Shivratri festival however there were signs of great activity throughout the day. In the early hours of the day thousands of Hindus bathed in the sea at Chaupatti.

In the Azad Maidan prayers were offered for Pundit Motilalji in the morning. Sardar Jamiat Singh of the "Akali Dal" conducted the divine service. There were similar gatherings in other parts of the city also.

MARKETS CLOSED.

Though the markets and bazars were closed Khaddar shops were kept open and a large number of volunteers were engaged in hawking Khaddar in the earlier part of the day.

FROM AZAD MAIDAN TO CHAUPATTI.

In the afternoon processions carrying national flags started from different parts of the city and wended their way to Azad Maidan. By 3 p.m. the appointed hour for the main procession organised by the local "War Council" there was a large crowd on the maidan which silently formed itself into a procession and started at 3 p.m. for Chaupatti.

Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar president of the "War Council" and his other colleagues led the procession. They were followed by hundreds of women clad in their orange coloured saris.

In the centre of the procession were seen Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Mrs. Lilawati Munshi and other leading Congress workers and they were followed by thousands of mourners who had arranged themselves into files of four.

The processionists carried with them National Flags. Starting from Azad Maidan, they reached Dhobi Talao and turned into Kalbadevi Road. After parading through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum Back Road they reached Prarthana Samaj and then wended their way to Chaupatti. It took full two hours for the processionists to cover that route. They were entirely peaceful and marched in solemn silence. All along the Kalbadevi Road and also in Girgaum and other parts of the city policemen armed with lathis were posted and near the foot of the Sandhurst Bridge and at Chaupatti they were seen in large numbers. Occasionally one could notice one or two sergeants also regulating traffic. But the day passed off quietly and there was absolutely no trouble or any clash between the people and the police.

MEETING AT CHAUPATTI.

At 5 p.m. the processionists reached Chaupatti where a meeting was held. Large crowds were already waiting on the sea face. Several loud speakers were installed at the meeting place.

WATCHING FROM HEAVEN

Sjt. A. B. Kolhatkar, president of the "War Council" presided. In a short speech he reminded the audience that they had met there to mourn the loss of their great leader Pundit Motilal Nehru who departed ten days back and whose "Shradha Day" they were observing. He added that the Punditji had gone the same way that patriots like Dadabhai Naoroji, Lokmanya Tilak and Deshbandhu Das had gone and from his high place in heaven he was watching the progress of India's struggle for freedom. Punditji was also watching whether his countrymen remain true to him and carry out his unfinished work or not.

HASTENING SWARAJ.

The President then read the following resolution and requested the audience to repeat it word by word which they did.

"We assembled in this meeting for commemorating the great and noble sacrifice of the late revered Pundit Motilal Nehru, hereby solemnly resolve to dedicate ourselves more fully than hitherto to the cause of the country, so as to hasten the advent of 'Purna Swaraj'."

The same resolution was read in Hindustani by Sjt. Durgadutt Sawalka, in Gujarati by Sjt. Batuk Desai, the Secretary of the "War Council", and in Marathi by Sjt. K. R. Ghurye editor of the "Congress Bulletin". The audience repeated every word of the resolution in the three languages.

The meeting terminated with

(Continued on page 5.)

Don't Want An Anti-Nationalist To Preside.'

—:o:—

KANARA YOUNG MEN WALK OUT OF CONDOLENCE MEETING

—:o:—

Sensational developments took place at the condolence meeting convened by the Kanara Saraswats at Gamdevi on Sunday evening. As a sequel to what has been characterised by the young men as "a sacrilege and an insult to the memory of Motilalji" and "betrayal" by the so-called Nationalist "elders" of the community, a number of young men walked out as a protest and held a separate meeting outside the Association Hall. The meeting condemned the attitude of the conveners of the meeting and passed a resolution of condolence and sympathising with the Nehru family in their bereavement. This meeting of the young men was presided over by Mr. R. S. Padbidri.

ANTI-NATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF CHANDAVARKAR.

Even before his name was proposed to the chair Mr. Sadashivrao Padbidri rose to say that Mr. Chandavarkar had voted against the National Flag in Corporation and thereby insulted the nation. Pandit Motilal, he pointed out, laid his life in the service of the national flag and he therefore objected to Mr. Chandavarkar's presiding over the meeting. This opposition was voiced by Mr. Umakant Putli who narrated the anti-national activities of Mr. Chandavarkar in the Corporation on more than one occasion, the very recent example being his opposition to the hoisting of the tri-colour National Flag on the Corporation building. He suggested the names of Mr. R. S. Padbidri or Dr. Samsi to the chair. But the permanent president came to the "rescue" of Mr. Chandavarkar with a plea that the President of the meeting was already selected, and as such it was too late to propose a second man, called upon Mr. Chandavarkar to occupy the chair. The Rao Bahadur was not only able to silence the Nationalist "elders" but in fact succeeded in gettnng their help to induce the young men not to create a scene.

MAN OF PEACE

who seeks an interview with the Viceroy to serve as an occasion for a talk across the table between one man and another.

MAHATMAJI'S PEACE TERMS ON WAY TO DELHI.

—:o:—

Rafi Kidwai Replaces Reginald Reynolds As Emissary.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, an ex-member of the Legislative Assembly and substitute member of the Congress Working Commitee, left for Delhi this evening with Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy.—A. P.

(The last letter that Gandhiji sent to the Viceroy was just on the eve of his memorable march to Dandi to break the Salt Laws. This letter, it would be recalled, was carried by Mr. Reginald Reynolds, Mahatmaji's English disciple who acted as the peace emissary.)

LETTER HANDED TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who brought Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy handed it over to-day and returned to Allahabad. His Excellency's reply is expected to be communicated telegraphically.—A. P.

—:o:—

WHAT GANDHIJI'S LETTER SAYS.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15

The "Pioneer's" political correspondent gives the purport of the letter of Mr. Gandhi to the Viceroy and says that the terms of the letter are designed to say that Mr. Gandhi desires to meet not simply the Viceroy, but Lord Irwin "the man". Mr. Gandhi, it would appear, has said that he has yet found no direction from his inner voice, but he would like to entertain some exceptions and hopes about the result of the Round Table Conference as the Delegates obviously do. In this connection he wants further light and to such end he would like the Viceroy's assistance.

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR GO TO DELHI.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail to-day. Both looked hopeful and were seen off by a number of friends who wished them good luck in their mission.—A. P.

GOVERNOR GOES TO DELHI.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes accompanied by Captain C. E. Morrison and Captain B. A. J. Peto Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Delhi on Saturday the 14th February.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED IN POONA.

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 15.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin 2450 miles away with its epicentre apparently at Latitude seven degrees south, Longitude ninety-eight degrees East, was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at 18.36 hours Standard Time on Saturday 14th February.—A. P.

"WE DON'T WANT ENGLISH GENEROSITY."

"None Who Had Usurped Power Had Returned It By Sweet Reason."

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S BLUNT REPLY TO AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

"Whether we win to-day or tomorrow, India will be a liability and not an asset to England," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was interviewed by the representative of an American paper the "Hartford Times" this morning at Anand Bhawan. He said that India had made a resolve to be free. England could not revive its trade in India. It would henceforth spend more and more and earn less and ultimately go bankrupt.

ABSURD TO TALK OF CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS.

The representative asked him whether it was not possible for them to achieve their end by constitutional means. Pandit Jawaharlal replied they had no constitution in India and unless there was constitution, it was absurd to talk of constitutional means.

The Pandit was asked if he did not believe that with the help of England things would be right in time. Pandit Jawaharlal promptly replied, "We do not want 'in time,' we want now."

NO POWER THROUGH SWEET REASON.

Replying to another question Pandit Jawaharlal said none who had usurped power had returned it by mere sweet reason.

"Don't you believe in England's generosity?"

"I have studied the whole of English history and have not come across a single instance of generosity in English history." "And we don't want generosity," added the Pandit.

Asked what reply they were going to give to Premier's statement, Pandit Jawaharlal replied that the Working Committee would decide it during the next two days.—"Hindustan Times."

WHO EXPECTS NO GENEROSITY FROM ENGLAND

NATIONAL FLAG FROM LONDON

—:o:—

To Be Presented To Nation.

(From A Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

At an extra-ordinary meeting of the Indian Freedom League, London held on Wednesday, the 21st January, 1931, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the National Flag flown in London for over six years be presented to the Nation and that Mr. Mohamed Ally Khan be entrusted with the duty of presenting same in person to the President of the Indian National Congress in the manner and style as the said President may deem fit and advice him to do so."

Mr. Khan will be arriving in Bombay on the 20th instant.

Pavlova's Ashes For Russia?

—:o:—

Pavlova's ashes are likely to be taken back to her native Russia by her husband, M. Victor Dandre.

It was announced that the remains of the great ballerina will be cremated. Temporarily they will probably rest in the grounds of Golders Green Crematorium, London, N. W.

A special permit has been applied for to erect a small monument in the grounds.—"Daily Herald".

ELDERS' REPRESENTATIVES TO DELHI "VARSITY"

—:o:—

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mahmud Suhrawardy have been elected by the elected members of the Council of State to the Court of the Delhi University.

The Raja of Kollengode has tabled short notice questions in the Assembly regarding the election of four such representatives to be held next week from among members of the Assembly. It may be recalled that when Sir Fazli Hussein moved resolution in Assembly Sir H. S. Gour raised the point that elections should be held only from elected members and not the entire House and that Sir Fazli Hussein dissented and the President ruled that the whole House should elect four from among elected members. Recalling this controversy the Raja of Kollengode has tabled short notice questions. He will ask: Will Government be pleased to state whether a resolution similar to the one moved and adopted in this House for the election of four members to the Court of the Delhi University was moved in the Council of State and whether elected members of the Council of State were similarly asked by resolution of that Council to elect two members. If not, what was procedure adopted in the Council of State? Is it a fact that after close of one of its meetings the President merely intimated that elected members were entitled to elect two of their members to court of University? If so, will Government be pleased to regularise procedure of two Houses in the matter of this election?

It is understood that Mr. Mahomed Yakub has resigned from the Independent Party in the Assembly. A. P.

EFFORTS AT RESTORING PEACE IN BENARES.

—:o:—

Leaders Take Out A Procession.

LOOTING AND CLASHES CONTINUE.

BENARES, Feb. 15.

The communal tension at Benares continues to be serious. Over 20 houses at Hanuman Phatak have been burnt down and property looted. A number of persons were injured. Occupants of the houses have been removed in lorries safely to quarters in the city.

In Nawabpura Mohalla, a Muslim family consisting of one man a woman and a baby, was stabbed to death. It is reported that some Hindus and Muslims have been murdered. All work is suspended, and shops continue to remain closed. Postal delivery as well as clearance has been stopped.

EFFORTS AT PEACE.

Efforts for the restoration of peace are being made. A mixed procession of Hindus and Muslims was taken under the leadership of Babu Bhagwan Das, Maulvi Abdul Majid and others through the affected area. Muslims, apparently unaware of the mission of the processionists attacked them and some persons were injured. Rumours that Babu Bhagwan Das had received injuries caused great excitement amongst the Hindu population but such rumours have no foundation and he has not been injured in any way. Armed police are patrolling the affected areas.—A. P.

SPAIN IN MELTING POT

—:o:—

General Election Cancelled

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ABOVE KING

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Madrid.—The King has signed the decree presented to him by Berenguer, Government before their resignation cancelling the general election, which had been fixed for 15th March.

The King has summoned political leaders to meet him to-day.

THE MELTING POT.

Feeling that the country's future may at present be in the melting pot pervaded the huge crowd outside the Palace watching the arrival of a succession of political leaders.

The King's visitors included the Reformist leader Alvarez, who declared that he had told the King that the only solution of the problem was Constituent Assembly with Sovereign authority above the King himself.—Reuter.

MADRID STILL RIFE WITH POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb 15.

Madrid.—Political excitement has not abated. With a view to the prevention of disturbances the late Government, which in accordance with custom, is carrying on the current business, has ordered the postponement of all political meetings fixed for to-day in connection with the elections.

General Berenguer, interviewed, repudiated the suggestion that he would go abroad for rest. He said that he proposed to wait until a post could be found for him in the army compatible with his rank of General.

Signor Catalan, Leader of Cambo writing in a Barcelona newspaper declares that the country desires neither dictatorship nor revolution, nor exact maintenance of the present regime but wants simply to be governed as a true democracy.—Reuter.

TORNADO WORKS HAVOC

—:o:—

Many Houses Blown Down

ONE DEATH CAUSED

FENI (Noakhali), Feb. 14.

A severe tornado resulting in the death of a villager is reported to have passed over certain parts of the sub-division on the evening of February 11th. Many houses were blown down, trees uprooted and telegraph posts on the Assam-Bengal Railway damaged.—A. P.

EMPLOYERS TO DISCUSS WITH WORKERS

—:o:—

To Establish Better Relations

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rugby.—The settlement of cotton dispute by withdrawal yesterday by the employers of lock-out and the discontinuance of more looms experiment at Burnley has caused relief, as stoppage threatened to affect prospects of the cotton trade section of British industries fair.

REORGANISING INDUSTRY.

Weavers have ended Burnley strike and work will be resumed in all mills on Monday. The hope is expressed that peace will be used to establish better relations between the employers and the operatives and to reorganise the industry.

Employers in a statement said that they were prepared to discuss with operatives the technical reorganisation, when proper atmosphere returned. They desired to see good feeling in the industry and had every confidence that the operative would respond.—B. O. W.

WAR ON "REDS" IN POLAND.

—:o:—

Party Declared Illegal.

SEQUEL TO TRIAL OF SOCIALISTS

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Warsaw.—The Minister of Interior has declared the existence of the Communist Party illegal. The declaration is the result of the trial of the Socialist participants in the rioting in September last. Three accused were sentenced to four years' imprisonment, two to two years and three were acquitted. The unusual feature of the trial was that the accused refused to participate in the proceedings after octogenarian witness Korenfeld, President of the Prisoners' Protection Society dropped dead in the court, it is alleged as a result of bullying by the President of the Court.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Another 2 Or 3 Years !

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rugby.—Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at City dinner last night referred in humorous terms to the life of the Government. He said: "A week or two ago a general election seemed very likely, but I am advised—without giving away Cabinet secrets—that we have obtained another lease. It is probable that we may be with you for another two or three years." —B. O. W.

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WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P.& S., for Dharampur State. One knowing Gujarati preferred; apply stating terms, caste, age, qualifications, with copies of testimonials. Private practice is not allowed to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharampur State, (Dist. Surat).
A 2534

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2535

NOTICE.

KNOWN to all persons it may concern that the Policy No. 1144 issued to me by The Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., has been LOST to which effect I swore an affidavit on 12th February, 1931, before the Associate at High Court. The said Policy is null and void any one dealing with the same will do so at his own risk.

RATILAL NAGINDAS.
Munim, Sanitorium, Malad.
R4355

Public Notices.

NOTICE BY THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Programme of the stages of Election of:—

(1) Members of the School Board representing special interests
(2) Remaining members of the School Board.

	Date and hour. For Special Interests.	Date and hour. For remaining Members.	Place.
(1) Receipt of applications from Candidates.	On or before 7th April, 1931.	On or before 7th April, 1931.	Office of the Dist. Local Board Andheri.
(2) Receipt of Nomination papers.	27th April, 1931, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	28th April, 1931, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	do.
(3) Scrutiny of Nomination papers and disposal of objections.	27th April, 1931, after 5 p.m. (No adjournment.)	28th April, 1931, after 5 p.m. (No adjournment.)	do.
(4) List of valid nominations to be prepared under the President's signature and affixed in the President's Office.	27th April, 1931, from 5 p.m. and after the scrutiny is completed.	28th April, 1931, from 5 p.m. and after tht scrutiny is completed.	do.
(5) Recording of Votes.	7th May, 1931, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	7th May, 1931, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	do.
(6) Counting of Votes	7th May, 1931, after 5 p.m.	7th May, 1931, after 5 p.m.	do.

NOTE:—The forms of nomination papers and voting papers can be obtained on application in this Office.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, dated 13th February, 1931.
2540

NOTICE BY THE PRESIDENT.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

The term of office of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, expires on 31st March, 1931, and a new School Board will have to be established from 1st April, 1931. I have accordingly fixed 7th May, 1931, 3 p.m., as the date and hour of the Elections which will be held in this Office at Andheri. In exercise of the power conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the rules framed thereunder by Government Notification No. 2534, dated 10th October, 1924. I hereby invite applications so as to reach this Office on or before 7th April, 1931, from persons willing to be elected as members of the said School Board representing special interests as under:—

	No. of Elected Members.
(1) Persons experienced in Education (Vide Rule 17 (3) (1)	1
(2) Women Do. Do. (2)	1
(3) Representatives of minorities (Mahomedans) Do. Do. (3)	1
(4) Do. of Backward class Do. (4)	1
(5) Do. of Depressed classes Do. (5)	1
(6) Do. of Municipalities Do. Do. (6)	2
(7) Do. of Notified Area Committees Do.	1

The applicants are required to give an account of their qualifications and to produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Rules aforesaid.

Any further information or explanation required can be obtained personally from this Office during office hours on all days except Sundays and holidays.

S. S. NAIK.
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, dated 13th February, 1931.
2539

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
The BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMZAN-ID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th February, 1931.
2597

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th February, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, bajri, linseed, husk, tilly, chunam, sugar, castorseed, groundnut seed, and sweeping grain and cotton, cases of luggage, motor goods, soap, crates of empty jars, bundles of jagree, dhotars, wooden ladders, planks, gunny bags, Manila rope, C. I. sheets, steel hoops and iron bars, jar of acid, baskets of glass bangles, lead slab, grinding stones drum of oil, empty iron casks and other various articles, etc., etc.

N.B.—50 per cent. Cash Deposit. Delivery is to be taken before 7th March, 1931, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

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SELECT SONGS AND DANCES
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
ALF'S BUTTON
An All-Talking Farcial Comedy.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Famous Stage Star
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In His First Talking Picture
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A Superb All-Talking Dramatic Thriller.

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And 1,000 Others.
Also Showing
MADAN THEATRES' TOPICAL
LAST HOMAGE TO
PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU
Scenes Taken at Allahabad
including
Last Remains of
..INDIA'S GREATEST LEADER...
CONDOLENCE MEETING.
NEHRU FAMILY MOURNS.
Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU pays last respects.
J. M. SEN GUPTA'S Homage, etc., etc.

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DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
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16 BRILLIANT CONTINENTAL ARTISTS in a Gorgeous and Spectacular Entertainment.
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8 plus TAX.

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IN
THE UNCONQUERED
In which the famous Star of "CABIRIA" performs the most astonishing feats of Strength ever seen anywhere on the face of the Earth.
Also 2-Reels Comedy.
Globe Cinema
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5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. Daily.
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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 MAT. THURS. AT 4 P. M.
COLLEEN MOORE
SYNTHETIC SIN
A First National Picture

Colleen's a Good Girl—But—Well Come and See Synthetic Sin
With MICKEY MOUSE
IN
BARNYARD CONCERT
And PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

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On Saturday Next 21-2-1931
AT
WEST-END CINEMA
Where in
P. S. TALAGERI Presents
The United Pictures Syndicate's Master-Piece Production
SHIVAJI ALIVE
(BIRTH OF SHRI SHIVAJI)
Featuring
Miss Gangoo & Vamanrao
Of
RIAGAD Fame

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 14.

March	10.87
May	11.12
July	11.37
October	11.64
December	11.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 14.

March	10.90
May	10.15
Middling Spot	10.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 14.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 14.

	Opening.	Closing.
February		5.81
March	5.80	5.85
April		5.89
May	5.89	5.94
June		5.99
July	5.99	6.04
August		6.08
September		6.11
October	6.11	6.15
November		6.19
December		6.24
January 1932		6.26
February 1932		6.30
Middling Spot		5.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 14.
Estimated Spot sales 3,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.57
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.77
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.97
Oomra, Good	3.92
Oomra, Fully Good	4.12
Oomra, Fine	4.32
Bengal, Good	3.77
Gengal, Fully Good	3.92
Bengal, Fine	4.07
Scinde, Fully Good	3.92
Scinde, Fine	4.07
Scinde, Superfine	4.22

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 14.

March	9.08
May	9.15
July	9.25
September	9.41
October	9.44
November	9.50
January	9.63
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.50

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 14.
Silver:—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 12-5/16
Forward 12-3/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 14.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 14.
Interest day to day Loans 2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-19/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-25/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 14.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.44-1/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.10-1/4
T.T. London on Brussels	34.87
T.T. London on Madrid	49.68
T.T. London on Milan	92.77
T.T. London on Berne	25.18
T.T. London on Paris	123.95
T.T. London on Prague	164.15

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 14.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—Sellers Feb.-Mar. £4-17-6.
Castorseed Bombay, Ton:—Sellers March £12-0-0.
Rapeseed Toria, Ton:—Sellers Feb.-Mar. £10-17-6.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 14.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cargoes:—Sellers Feb.-Mar. 21/-.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes: Sellers Feb.-Mar. 21/6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: Sellers Feb.-Mar. 21/6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—Nominal Feb.-Mar. 27/6.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

FIRM CONDITIIN OF MONEY.

Erratic Fluctuations In Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay Feb. 14.

MONEY:

Firm conditions prevailed in the Money Market with call funds quoted at 6 to 6-1/2 per cent. Trade requirements and investments in treasuries account for the strength. This week's treasury bill renewals amounted to Rs. 203.50 lacs and maturities Rs. 200 lacs, leaving an excess of renewals over maturities of some Rs. 3.50 lacs. The trade demand shows a further increase, this week's figure being about Rs. 166 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One month 5-3/4 per cent.; Two to three months 5-1/2 per cent.; and Six months 5 per cent.

The latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of Rs. 2 crores representing Government of India's borrowings from the Bank which now amount to Rs. 3 crores. A like amount has been advanced to the Bank against Inland Bills under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th February shows a decrease of Rs. 269.74 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 9,28,09,000 as compared with Rs. 12.09 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 10.95, a decrease of 3.40 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits have risen by Rs. 33.36 lacs and Rs. 103.99 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 12.12 lacs. Government deposits have decreased by Rs. 96.77 lacs to Rs. 8.09 crores, while other deposits stand at Rs. 72.88 crores, an increase of Rs. 26.29 lacs over last week. The Bank Rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market, prices ruled easier with restricted volume of business. The discount of 9/16 per cent. under the issue price in the new 5-1/2 per cent. sterling loan announced this week as well as the tightness in the Money Market were responsible for the decline. 3½ p.c. Paper receded from Rs. 62-13 to Rs. 62-9 and 1945-55s from Rs. 100-7 to Rs. 100-2. 5 per cent 1933 and 1935 loans eased to Rs. 99-7 and Rs. 95-7 and 1939-44 to Rs. 93-2 6 per cent. 1931 and 1932 further receded to Rs. 100-3 and Rs. 101-3. 1933-36 loan is quoted at 2 annas discount. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan is placed at Rs. 104-7. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan is offered at Rs. 73-14 and 1934-37 at Rs. 88-12. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan is unchanged at Rs. 83 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-8.

STERLING LOAN.

The terms of the Government of India sterling loan were released for publication last Saturday and subscriptions commenced on Monday. The loan was over-subscribed and cash applicants were allotted 79 per cent. and the conversion portion was also closed earlier than the final date. Upon the announcement of the allotment figure, the loan was quoted at about 5/16 to 9/16 per cent below the issue price of Rs. 97. The probable reason for the immediate discount in the market rate is that applications were made far in excess of actual requirements and it is the disposal of this excess by weak holders that led to a fall in rates. Furthermore, the political outlook on Indian affairs in certain quarters in Great Britain is unfavourable. This accounts for the larger allotment, though in the last issue in October 1930 only 13 per cent. was allotted.

With regard to the conversion of 5-1/2 per cent. Bonds for £5,000,000, Indian holders were given no facilities at all. Those who held the sterling bonds in India could not apply for conversion at the Imperial Bank of India and even those Indian investors who held these in London were not allowed the right of conversion through the Imperial Bank. Indian holders were, therefore, placed at a distinct disadvantage as against foreign holders, and it is too be sincerely hoped that in future Government will grant equal facilities to Indian investors.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 10th February. Total amounts offered were Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 1,04,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-4-0 aggregating Rs. 9,50,000 have been accepted. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 91,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months and three months bills were Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6-7-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 11th to Monday, the 16th February, 1931, at Rs. 97-4-6 and Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 4th February to 9th February amounted to Rs. 19,50,000 and Rs. 83,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the aggregate of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday the 17th February, 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday the 21st February, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

The Paper Currency Return of the 7th February shows an increase of Rs. 58.75 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 158.79 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 34.97 lacs to Rs. 114.97 crores, while silver bullion has increased slightly by Rs. 8.63 lacs to Rs. 5.88 crores. Gold bullion shows a fall of Rs. 135.84 lacs to Rs. 24.85 crores. The item of internal bills stands at Rs. 3 crores, an increase of Rs. 2 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 91.75 as against 931.12 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued very quiet throughout the week owing to paucity of export bills, with numerous buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-25/32d. Towards the close, however, a steadier tone was manifest upon the reassuring reply of the Secretary of State for India on the question of ratio. In the forward market rates were more or less nominal and the following quotations obtained:—

Ready 1s. 5-3/4; February 1/5-23/32: March 1/5-21/32 to 5/8; April 1s. 19/32 to 9-16d. and May 1s. 5-17/32 to 1/2d.

In reply to a question regarding the maintenance of the rupee ratio in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India stated that "the Government regard the rupee ratio question as settled in 1927 when the Indian Legislature passed the Currency Act whereby the rupee was rated at 1s. 6d. in gold. The Government will use all the means in their power to maintain this rate in accordance with their statutory obligations. If Mr. Freeman refers to a future date when the constitutional changes outlined in the Federal Structure Committee's report would have been given effect to, I would refer him to the relevant paragraph in the Premier's statement and paragraphs 18 and 20 in the Federal Structure Committee's report."

The above statement is opportune and will allay apprehensions entertained in certain quarters. The fact that this comes from the Secretary of State for India will restore confidence, so badly needed at this juncture in the market.

The dollar sterling question after declined from dol. 4.86-11/32 to dol. 4.86-1/16. French francs closed at 124.01. The Belga depreciated from 34.81-1/2 to 34.93-1/2, but closed at 34.87. The Italian lira is quoted at 92.85.

The Press communique of the Dy. Controller of Currency states that remittances to the Home Treasury for the week ending 7th February amounted to £1,078,750 of which £648,750 account for sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since April last amount to £13,238,936, including £5,209,736 remittance to meet sales of sterling.

GOLD.

There was some animation in the gold market this week with active inter-bazaar trading and improved prices, which, however, proved temporary. Very quiet sterling combined with the rumour of a fall in the rupee exchange rate pushed the ready rate from Rs. 21-5-3 to Rs. 21-8-0 on Wednesday but it soon reacted and closed at Rs. 21-5-6. The digerence between ready and April settlement widened as much as 4 annas per tola in mid-week but at the close it stands at about 3 annas per tola. The Up-country demand is still lacking and the daily offtake remains unchanged at about 6,000 tolas with stocks approximating 2 lacs tolas. There was a sympathetic rise in sovereign rates, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-9-3 and March 2nd delivery at Rs. 13-9-6. In London the quotation for gold moved between 84s. 11-1/4d. and 84s. 11-1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready, Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 6th March settlement and Rs. 21-12-0 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 7th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £46,000. The total imports during the week amounted Rs. 277,904 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SILVER.

Very excited and erratic fluctuations characterised the silver market this week. The anticipated enhancement of import duty in the forthcoming Budget cotinues to exert its influence and bulls are laying in stocks in large quantities with the result that the difference between ready and March settlement widened to over Rs. 3 per 100 tolas. To-day being the last day for the February settlement, interesting developments are expected in connection with the deliveries for this settlement. The price of ready silver firmed up until Wednesday from Rs. 39 to Rs. 41-12 with a set-back to Rs. 40-12 towards the end. The Up-country offtake has swelled to about 360 bars a day and stocks on hand are estimated at about 3,500 bars. Heavy arrivals are, however, expected from abroad during this month The Shanghai market exhibited a steadier tone early this week, with the tael improving from 1s. 1-13/16d. to 1s. 2-9/16d., but to-day the rates weakened to 1s. 1-3/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12-3/4 and 12d. for ready and 12-5/8d. and 11-15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 41-12 and Rs. 39 for ready, Rs. 39-14 and Rs. 38-5 for 7th February settlement and Rs. 38-6 and Rs. 36-13 for 9th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £170,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £637,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 3441 bars and Rs. 17,500 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £3,000.

SHARES:

There were comparatively smaller fluctuations in the Share Market during the week though the inter-bazaar volume of business was on an increased scale. Cotton mill shares displayed a steadier tone on improved enquiry for locally manufactured cloth and on advance in the price of raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 671/4, 666-4; Century Rs. 268/12, 266-4; Central India Rs. 363/12, 362/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 363-12, 355; Crescent Rs. 71/4, 72/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 109/6, 110; Indore Malwa Rs. 346-4 xd., 345; Kohinoor Rs. 141/4, 140; New Great Rs. 170, 167/8; Pearls Rs. 240, 237/8; Simplex Rs. 70, 68/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 283/12, 282-8.

In the miscellaneous section prices were rather easier. Tata Ordys. declined to Rs. 26/6 and Defds. shares to Rs. 283/12. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 108/12 and Andhra Valleys improved to Rs. 611-4. Tata Power shares gained from Rs. 430 to Rs. 433/12. Alcock shares are quoted at Rs. 166/4 and Bombay Burmah shares declined from Rs. 482/8 xd. to Rs. 471/4 xd. Bombay Trams were easier at Rs. 118-12 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 176/14. Bundr Cements were almost unchanged at Rs. 13/12 and Indian Cements were quieter at Rs. 186/4. Katni Ordys. were quoted at Rs. 154/6 xd. with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 590. Ahmd. Prantij shares improved to Rs. 811-4, while Tapti Valleys showed no price alteration.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks after declining to Rs. 1095, improved and closed at Rs. 1108/12 and Contributories at Rs. 273/12. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 87/8 and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 14/12.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, February 13.

The business in Spot and in Near Forward Positions was done on a great scale during the week and the tone of the Market remained very firm all throughout. The prices of Java as well as Russian Sugars went up considerably and the Russian Sugar occupied a prominent place in sales of the week.

Looking to the firm attitude of the Java Trust, a hope regarding the success of the Chadbourne-scheme is going strengthened if Germany follows in the footsteps of Java and Cuba, fear of Russian Competition will be greatly, lessened.

Some merchants are holding big stocks in expectation of a rise in duty on sugar, while others are taking advantage of the situation and selling at good prices.

Calcutta and Karachi Markets have shown firmer tendency and Prices have risen there too.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

JAVA SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 12|8 and Rs. 12|5; S. S. Nawab Rs. 5|13|6 and Rs. 5|9|6; January Rs. 5|13 and Rs. 5|8|3; February Rs. 5|5 and Rs. 5|4; Feb.-March Rs. 5|3|9 and Rs. 5|3.

B.R.B. SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 12|12 and Rs. 12|8; S. S. Himalaya Rs. 5|14 and Rs. 5|9; January Rs. 5|13 and 5|9.

ARRIVALS:

S. S. Nawab arrived during week with a cargo of 59081 bags of Java Sugar. Following steamers are due:—

S.S. Cohinoor with about 75000 bags due 15th February.

S.S. Quillo with about 48000 bags due 19th February.

S. S. Himalaya (B.R.B.) with about 15000 bags due 21st February.

S. S. India with about 70000 bags due 22nd February.

S.S. Grelbank (Russian) with about 70000 bags due 22nd February.

S.S. Portridges (Russian) 60000 bags due 25th February.

S.S. Trevaylor (Russian) with about 70000 bags due 25th February.

OFFTAKE:—

Offtake is estimated at about 48000 bags and stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals during the week, is estimated at about 1,00,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12|8 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5|14 per cwts. F. B. H.

S.S. Cohinoor Rs. 5|13|6 per cwt. cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, January Rs. 5|13 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, February Rs. 5|5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5|3|9 per F. B. H.

B.R.B. Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12|12 per cwt. F.B.H...

S.S. Himalaya Rs. 4|14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, January Rs. 5|13 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Firm.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley (7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes) £101.

Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £72.

Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £0-17-6.

Bengal Iron 7-1|2 p.c. Preference £0-7-6.

Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £73.

Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-8-6.

Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-7-0.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-8-3.

De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd. £0-16-0.

Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-10.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £109-10.

Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £0-16-6.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-3.

Indian Iron and Steel 7-1|2 p.c. Debs. £84.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-1-9.

Nitrate Railway Ord. £3.

Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. £1-12-6

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 Deb. £62-10.

Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £97.

Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48 £101.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th February, 1931:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1,58,79,44.

Reserve coin and bullion:—In India: Silver coin 1,14,97,36; Gold bullion 24,85,34; Silver bullion: 5,88,66.

In England:—Gold bullion nil; Silver bullion nil.

In His Majesty's Dominions: Gold bullion nil.

In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions: Gold bullion nil; Silver bullion nil.

Securities (purchase price):—In India: 10,08,08; in England: nil.

Internal Bills of Exchange: 3,00,00.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Feb. 12.

Total Bullion	£141,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 13,500,000
Other Deposits	£ 91,600,000
Government Securities	£ 36,400,000
Other Securities	£ 32,800,000
Notes and Coin	£ 54,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£147,200,000

Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities, 51.37 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Feb. 12.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending February 11th gives the total note circulation at 77,772,000,000 francs, a decrease of 787,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

INDIAN COTTON CROP FORECAST.

The Fourth All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1930-31 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Green and in the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately 3 p.m. (S. T.), on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

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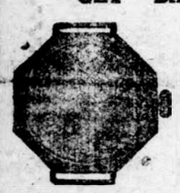

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AMERICA AND INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

—:o:—

Dr. Taraknath Das Reply To Meston

Dr. Taraknath Das writes in "Unity":—

Lord Meston, during his anti-Indian propaganda tour in the United States, spread the idea that the difference between the Hindus and Moslems of India is so great that if the British authorities decided to confer dominion status on the people of India, the Moslems would oppose it. Sir John Simon, in his speeches and radio talks to the American public, did his best to spread the impression that the existence of communal and social differences in India would make the immediate granting of dominion status an impossibility. But the fact is that communal differences which exist in India are in no way a serious obstacle to the attainment of freedom for India Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Prime Minister of Mysore, the most progressive of the Indian States, who is one of the principal delegates to the Round Table Conference on the Indian Constitution, has made the above point clear in his recent statement that communal differences were not a serious obstacle to independence.

It is interesting that orthodox Hindu Princes have entrusted a Moslem Indian statesman to represent their interests in the London Round Table Conference. In this connection it can not be too strongly pointed out that all far-sighted Moslem Indian patriots are working with the All-India National Congress to promote the cause of Indian independence. The following news-item from Delhi has considerable significance, as it thoroughly disproves the assertions of Lord Meston, Sir John Simon and others:

"The Mufti Kifayatullah, president of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema (the Congress of the Moslem Clergy), who is a member of the Congress Working Committee, and Maulana Ahmed Saeed, secretary of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema, and the fourth 'dictator' of the Delhi 'War Council', were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment to-day for their connection with the civil disobedience movement. Both prisoners will receive preferential treatment."—The Times (London).

It is true that some Moslems like Moulanas Mohamed Ali and Saukat Ali are working with the British Government, but the most responsible heads of the Islamic world of India are now in prison because they are advocates of Indian freedom and have chosen to serve the All India National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

The Indian nationalist movement is not a Hindu movement; it is supported by all the communities of India. To be sure the Hindus, who form more than 200 millions of India's 320 millions, are taking the most active part in seeking the freedom of their Motherland. But if one examines the list of thousands of political prisoners of India, they will find that prominent Indian Christians, Sikhs, Parsees, Moslems and members of other communities are now rotting in Indian jails, because of their active participation in the Indian nationalist movement, directed by the All-Idia National Congress. To be sure there was a time when only the enlightened minority of the Indian people were in favour of Indian independence; but to-day the majority of the Indian people are for absolute independence and for the establishment of a Federated Republic of the United States of India.

The Indian nationalist leaders to-day are following the footsteps of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams and others—the founders of the United States of America. The Indian independence movement is essentially a struggle for human liberty, and therefore the Indian people may justly expect American support. The least the people of India expect from the people of the United States is that the latter, for the sake of justice and a better understanding between the East and West, should not support the tyranny of British Imperialism in India. This Imperialism is a serious obstacle in the way of Indo-American cultural, economic and political co-operation, while the establishment of a Federal Republic of the United States of India, outside of the British Empire, will pave the way for a co-operation which will be of great benefit to the peoples of both countries.

"BOMBAY CENTRAL" AND INCONVENIENCES TO PASSENGERS.

—:o:—

The following letter has been addressed by the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay:—

"The Bombay Central Station has been built at huge cost and up-to-date modern conveniences and facilities are provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers but facilities of the third class passengers who form the bulk of the travelling public and contribute major portion of the revenue are not sufficiently looked after. The chief hardship which they have to suffer is with regard to access to the mail platforms. They have to ascend a staircase and then walk a long way off over the bridge to reach the platforms. Generally, third class passengers are poor and in many cases they carry their luggage with them but in cases where they engage the services of the porters they have to pay heavy labour charges owing to long distance. Besides this they have to look after their own luggage on the way as also after their women folk and children who are themselves put to great trouble in traversing this bridge. But those who come from the suburbs through local trains have to bear double the hardships, mentioned above as they have to pass over the bridge once from the local platform to the booking office and again fom the booking office to the mail platform. These hardships can easily be redressed if the third class passengers are allowed access from the entrance which is reserved for the 1st and 2nd class passengers. There was no such distinction at the Colaba Station previously and no difficulty was till then experienced. The entrance at the Bombay Central Station is more spacious and wider than at the Colaba Station and, therefore, the proposed change can easily be effected without in any way trespassing on the convenience of the higher class passengers.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

Another grievance to which my Committee desire to direct your kind attention is regarding coolie charges. Complaints are received that coolies demand heavy charges from the third class passengers being in hurry and worry to catch the train very often have to pay exorbitant charges. It is the suggestion of my Committee that this harassment can be greatly relieved if boards specifying coolie charges be placed in conspicuous places and a special officer be appointed to attend to the complaints regarding the same.

The third grievance is with regard to difficulties arising as a result of restrictions put on the admittance of hackney victorias in the station. At a time only 20 victorias are allowed in the station and, therefore, they constitute practically a monopoly amongst themselves with the result that passengers have to pay exorbitant fares. New victorias are admitted in side when certain have passed out but this involves delay and additional coolie-charges to passengers. In order to remove these hardships, it is necessary that more victorias should be allowed in the station at a time.

Hoping you will give your sympathetic consideration to the above mentioned grievances.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MOHANLAL A. PARIKH.
Hon. Secretary.

WANTED LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN DHARWAR AND HUBLI.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The distance between Hubli and Dharwar is only 12 miles. Dharwar is the head-quarters of the District and Hubli is the chief commercial centre in this part of the country. Consequently most of the business people have to attend work both at Hubli and Dharwar almost every day. These people either stay at Dharwar or Hubli and attend their work at both the places. This requires convenient local train service. The trains which are running between Dharwar and Hubli are not only inadequate but the timings also are unsuitable. There is no train in the morning to go to Dharwar from Hubli before 8-50 a.m. So also there is no train from Dharwar to go to Hubli between 8 and 10 a.m. This has caused a serious inconvenience and discomfort to the public. Every attempt was made to get this grievance removed by applying to proper Railway authorities. So far no redress has been done by them.

It is a statutory duty imposed upon a Railway Company in view of the fact that they enjoy a monopoly to cater to the public wants and conveniences. This being a genuine want the Company must look up to this and serve the convenience of an important section of the public. Will the members who represent the Bombay Legislative Council in the Railway Advisory Board look up to this grievance and get it redressed?—Yours, etc.

S. R. TIWARI.

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BASHIKARAN KABACHA. Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything and he likes. Rs. 9-10. pecially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall on Monday, at 3 p.m.

—:o:—

BARODA STATE PRAJA MANDAL.

This will meet on the 7th 8th and 9th March when the question of R.T.C. affecting State subjects is likely to get much attention. Baroda State Youth Conference will also meet on these days.

State subjects are requested to attend.

—:o:—

FOUND.

A third class season ticket in the name of Mr. A. M. Machado has been found and the owner may take from this office any day during office hours.

—:o:—

MADHAV BAGH SWADESHI BAZAR.

Daily open at 3-0 to 10 p.m.

To-day's Programme: Well-known Garbas from 6 to 8 p.m.

—:o:—

THE TASK BEFORE US.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a lecture on Wednesday the (18th February,) at 6-15 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge when Prof. P. A. Wadia, and Mr. G. N. Joshi will speak on "Task Before Us In Light Of R.T.C. Proposals."

—:o:—

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. Harjiwan Mehta will deliver a public lecture on "Theosophy, a help or hindrance in a life of a Nation" to-day (Monday) the 16th at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

—:o:—

PATHE CINEMA.

One of the favourites of the screen is coming to Pathe Cinema this week, Colleen Moore who plays at her very best in 'Synthetic Sin'.

'Synthetic Sin' is the story of an unsophisticated little girl from Virginia, whose ambition to be a great actress leads her into a series of adventures as amusing as they are exciting. Having failed dismalley in her first stage appearance, she determines to go to New York and 'see life', better to equip herself for the realistic portrayals demanded by the modern stage. Her obvious innocence and sweet personality defeat her purpose, and she finds the inhabitants of the underworld striving to protect her, instead of permitting her to gain the 'experience' she wants. The story builds to an hilarious climax in which she becomes in a deadly gang war, which she refuses to take seriously until she finds herself under arrest.

The great Micky Mouse is back again this week and will undoubtedly prove a great attraction. A double length Pathe Super Sound gazette completes the programme.

VITHALBHAI PATEL TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE ON 24TH.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who is still under medical treatment since his release from jail has decided to sail for Europe for prolonged treatment. He will leave Bombay by the s.s. 'Aquila' on February 24.

MISSING.

—:o:—

"A Madrasi Brahmin lad aged 14 years named M. V. Mathrubhuteswaran alias K. M. Sivan, nephew of Vaideehvara Vadyar, 12 Kanta Terrace, Laxminarayan Street, Matunga (G. I. P.) left for his school (Antinio D'Silva High School, Dadar) on Saturday morning and has not returned home. He is of a short stature with cropped hair with a small tugt and of a light dark complexion and was wearing white Khaddar short pants and shirt when he left the house. Anyone knowing his whereabouts is requested to please inform his uncle at the above address."

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Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENT FEDERATION SCHEME UNACCEPTABLE TO STATES' PEOPLE.

Unless Good Government Is Guaranteed And Fundamental Rights Are Assured.

WADHWAN CITY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has addressed a letter to Gandhiji and the Working Committee of the Congress in the course of which he refers to the speech of the Maharaja of Bikaner regarding the Princes' offer to enter the All-India Federation.

He expresses the opinion that Princes will receive hardly any support from the States' peoples in regard to their theory of inherent sovereignty and autonomy of States and that its recognition by the Congress will reaard the progress of India as a whole towards freedom to which the country is pledged.

UNREPRESENTATIVE OF PEOPLE

Mr. Kothari disputes the claim of the Princes to speak as the accredited leaders of their people. The scheme of All-India Federation, however acceptable to Princes, will not be supported by the States' people in its present form, unless good government is guaranteed and the fundamental rights of the people are assured.

Despite several declarations of a genuine desire to institute the rule of law and grant of reforms in the States, there are no signs yet of tangible work in the direction of political and economic uplift of the people.

IN THEIR OWN TIME.

In fact, even now statesmen like the Maharaja of Bikaner assert that they know how and when to adjust their system to any changing conditions, but they will do it in their own time and in their own way, free from any external interference.

The letter concludes with a statement that the aspirations of the States' peoples are almost identical with those of the rest of India and no scheme of Federation in which their interests are not directly represented and safeguarded will be acceptable to them.

Mr. Kothari appeals to the leaders of the Congress and the Working Committee to have this in view and give a timely lead to crores of States' people who look to them for guidance.—A. P.

BOMBAY OBSERVES "MOTILAL DAY"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

the singing of the National song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

COURAGE AND BRAVERY OF BOMBAY'S CITIZENS.

—:o:—

AKALI DAL OBSERVES MOTILAL DAY.

Under the auspices of the Akali Dal Bombay, a large number of men and women of all communities, who had taken a conspicuous part in the famous Volunteer Rally in honour of late Motilalji, on the 21st June last, gathered at Azad Maidan on Sunday morning.

After National songs, Sirdar Jomiat Sing referring to the remarkable courage and bravery shown by the citizens of Bombay against several severe lathi charges, praised the manly qualities and courage shown by the Panditji that memorable day.

PERSUADED TO DESIST.

When the Azad Maidan was literally full of the wounded persons, lying everywhere on the Maidan and the brave Indian Ladies and Akali Dal members were showing a solid front against repeated lathi charges, the Punditji wanted to enter the Maidan and have his share of lathi blows, saying that it was impossible for him to remain aloof when his daughters and sons were being beaten before his very eyes and it was with very great difficulty that the Punditji could be persuaded to desist from such a course.

PRAYERS AND PEACE.

Sirdar Pratap Sing ofter paying tributes to the Punditji offered Sikh prayers, all standing, for granting peace to the sould of the departed patriot. He exhorted the audience to follow in the footsteps of Punditji. With shouts of Sat Sri Akal and Bande Matram, the meeting terminated.

"MOTILAL DAY" AT VILE PARLE.

In response to Mahatmaji's instructions Vile Parle observed the "shraddha" Day of Pandit Motilal Nehru on Sunday. There was almost complete hartal in the suburb. People went to the sea and offered "Tarpan" to the departed soul. There was then a procession which terminated at the Gandhi Chowk. In the evening there was a public meeting when the resolution drafted by Mahatmaji was read and repeated by the audience. A number of persons gave the President of the meeting written pledges to help the movement for 'Purna Swaraj'.

The ladies at Vile Parle sold Rs. 180 worth khadi on the occasion.

CALCUTTA PAYS HOMAGE TO MOTILAL'S MEMORY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Well over 50,000 men and women forming themselves into different processions gathered at the foot of Ochterlony Monument on the maidan this afternoon to offer homage to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru in observance of his first "Sradh" ceremony.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who was accompanied by his wife and the daughter of the late Mr. C. R. Das presided over a short but impressive ceremony and the entire gathering joined him in repeating the declaration drafted by Gandhiji for the occasion.

Complete hartal was observed in the north and south districts which are mainly inhabited by Indians. Armed police pickets patrolled important street corners. There was however no incident.—A. P.

LAHORE CARRIES OUT CONGRESS MANDATE

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

"Motilal Day" was observed here by means of a hartal which was partially observed; a procession and a largely attended public meeting held outside Mori Gate. Ladies predominated in the procession. The programme laid down by the Congress Working Committee was gone through.—A. P.

LUCKNOW DECIDES TO RAISE MEMORIAL.

—:o:—

Bare-Headed Persons Observe Motilal Day

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

Lucknow observed "Motilal Day" to-day on the lines recommended by Gandhiji. A hartal was observed in the city throughout the day. At noon a large procession of bare-headed mourners carrying a photograph of Motilal Nehru and led by Mrs. Mitra paraded the streets. Later a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena where among other things it was resolved, on the motion of Chowdhury Khaliq-uz-zaman, that a memorial, costing up to a lakh, be erected in Lucknow in honour of Pandit Motilal Nehru

A member of the audience subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the Memorial Fund on the spot.—A. P.

A Tribute To Sir Padamji Ginwala

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

It was announced the other day that Sir Padamji Ginwala, until recently Chairman of the Tariff Board, had been appointed by Messrs. Aktiebolaget Kreuger and Toll as their Economic Adviser on their manifold Eastern and Far-eastern interests. The appointment is a remarkable tribute to an Indian who has made his mark as Chairman of the Indian Tariff Board.

Messrs. Aktiebolaget Kreuger & Toll are one of the world's leading international holding investment financing companies with headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, at present capitalised as follows:—

SHARE CAPITAL. Kr. 76,000,000 divided in 100,000 "A" Shares with one vote each, 660,000 "B" Shares with one-thousandth vote each.

PARTICIPATING DEBENTURES. Non-voting carrying same yield as shares at nominal amount Kr. 139,166,660 and

5 per cent BONDS. At nominal amount Dollars 50,000,000.

Kreuger & Toll debentures "B" shares are at present the world's most widely spread stock exchange securities. In Kreuger & Toll's Annual Report for 1929 including also foreign wholly-owned subsidiaries total assets and liabilities balance at Kr. 1308.5 million and total profits before deducting interest payable on paticipating debentures Kr. 108.56 million. Kreuger & Toll's present dividend is 30 per cent on the par value of shares Kr. 100.

Kreuger & Toll's assets show unusually wide distribution and diversity. The principal asset is the holding of book-value Kr. 105.8 million in Swedish Match Company which with subsidiary International Match Corporation in America and other affiliated interests controls over 250 match factories in forty-three countries, about 80 per cent. of the world's match production, and holds Government monopolies in 14 different countries with total net assets given in 1929 annual report at over Dollars 240 million.

Amongst Kreuger & Toll's wholly-owned Swedish assets is the Swedish Cellulose Company which is the largest Swedish combine of wood industry, forest and pulp manufacturing. The Company owns eleven pulp mills manufacturing approximately 30 per cent of the total Swedish production of wood pulp, possesses a large water power system with high tension lines over 130 English miles long and 4 million acres woodland.

Kreuger & Toll is Sweden's largest City Realestate Company, and has important Realestate holdings in other European countries.

Other matters of interest are its important participation in Graengesberg Mining Company owning the world's richest high grade iron ore deposits, exporting about 50 per cent. of high percentage iron ore now sold in the world's open market.

It has large holdings in leading Swedish and foreign Banks and has foreign Industrial shares amounting to Kr. 225.5 million.

Kreuger & Toll several years developed most active international financing loan giving activity in connection with industrial concessions, especially match monopolies, and has hitherto granted foreign highly secured loans amounting to about Kr. 400 million representing less than 30 per cent of firm's total assets. These loans include dollars 125 million 6 per cent Bond Loan to German Government, the biggest loan ever given to a Government by a private firm.

The Company's Managing Director, Mr. Ivar Kreuger, is a Swedish Civil Engineer.

During this year the Kreuger concern's capital was further increased by recent issues of American and Swedish Bond Loans and by increase of Match Company's capital to 360 million Kr., total new capital thus acquired amounting to approximately Kr. 385 million.

MOONJE'S GRATUITOUS ADVICE TO GANDHIJI

—:o:—

'Accept Premier's Invitation

AND MAKE TRUCE REAL PEACE !

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rugby.—Dr. Moonje, representative at the London Round Table Conference of the Mahasabha Party, who before returning to India is studying the military schools in this country and on the Continent to equip himself for discussion of the proposals for an Indian Sandhurst, referring to the conclusions of the R. T. C. in a statement to the "Times" last night, said he thought that Gandhiji and the Congress leaders would be wise to accept invitation of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy for further discussion and negotiation.

BETTER ACCEPT-

He had cabled this advice to his friends in India. With regard to conditions reiterated by Gandhiji soch as the abolition of the salt tax and prohibition of foreign liquor, they were subjects which should be dealt with by the legislatures, whenever the revised constitution was established, and would present no insuperable difficulties.

An earnest, sincere and honest attempt must be made for the present truce to grow to actoal peace. —B. O. W.

U. P. COUNCIL WANTS RAILWAYS TO BE PURCHASED.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

The United Provinces Council unanimously adopted to-day two resolutions urging the transfer to State control of the Bengal and North-western Railway Company and the Rohilkhand Kumaun Railway Company as well as the Bareilly-Lucknow section now managed by the latter Railway, with effect from the end of 1932 when the existing contracts expire.—A. P.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 24th Annversary Day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 84th birthday of Rev. C. W. Leadbeater will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 6-30 p.m. with short speeches and musical songs.

The function is open to the public.

PARISH SPORTS.

The Church of Our Lady of Egypt Parish Sports Kole Kalayan will be held on Sunday the 15th February, 1931 at 3 p.m. on Masalwara grounds, near the Bus Stand, Kole Kalyan.

Mr. Joseph W. Gomes, B.A. Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to

"POTATO KING" IN HIGH COURT.

Arguments in the case in which Mr. Burjor Framroze R. Joshi who is known as the "Potato King" had sued the Clan Line of steamers for the recovery of Rs. 99,050 for damage caused to a consignment of potatoes, onions and garlic by the s.s. "Clan Ronald" were concluded in the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Wadia. After hearing both sides His Lordship reserved judgment.

REPRESSIVE MEASURE TO DEAL WITH TERRORIST ORGANISATIONS

Council Opposes & Says The Recent Rebellion Had Nothing To Do With Bengal Revolutionaries

RANGOON. Feb. 14.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day the member for Forests moved the Burma Cigarettes Duty Bill to impose a tax at the rate of one rupee per pound on cigarettes manufactured in Burma and also those imported here which were not taxed under the Tariff Act.

WOULD KILL THE CIGARETTE INDUSTRY.

Some members opposed the bill on the ground that the tax would kill the local industry and affect interprovincial legislation regarding imports.

The Minister for Forests said that Cigarette Combine in order to avoid heavy duty were manufacturing cigarettes in India and also importing cigarettes and the tax he proposed would yield nine lakhs.

His motion to refer the bill to select committee was pressed to division and carried by a large majority.

DEALING WITH REVOLUTIONARIES.

The Home Member next introduced the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Bill to supplement the ordinary criminal law and moved its consideration. He said the bill was to replace the recent Burma Ordinance and was meant to deal with the revolutionaries. It was meant to be used only against persons believed to be members of secret terrorist organisations. He referred to the deaths of Lowman and Simpson at the hands of revolutionaries in Bengal and also to the Chittagong raid and said that Bengal terrorists were coming to Burma and poisoning the minds of people who had settled here, and also of the Burmans. The bill was necessary to check their activities and to prevent their propaganda.

GENERAL OPPOSITION.

The bill was opposed by several members who criticised its wide scope and the fact that it gave more power to the police, remarking that the recent rebellion had no connection with Bengal revolutionaries and there was no justification for such a repressive measure.

The debate was not finished when the Council Adjourned.—A. P.

MORE REBELS KILLED AND CAUGHT

—:o:—

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

Eleven rebels connected with the recent outbreak are reported to have been killed a few days ago in an engagement with the police. Four of these were identified by village headmen. There was another engagement in Pegu District on February 9th.

Most of the rebels managed to escape in the darkness of the forest, but two were captured with doubled-barrelled gun.

On February 11th and 12th the police again came across a band of these men and took eleven of them into custody.

SAFEGUARDING AGAINST "SAFEGUARDS"

Mr. Khaitan's Scheme For Period Of Transition.

The following is the Presidential Address of Mr. D. P. Khaitan delivered at the 5th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta:

The country is to-day the poorer for the loss caused by Pandit Motialji's death, and we mourn it in common with the rest of the Indian community. The time at which it has occurred adds poignancy to our grief. It will be some consolation to those including Pandit Jawaharlalji whose loss is the most personal that their sorrow is shared by millions of their countrymen in whose hearts Motilalji's memory is enshrined and who regard his life as an embodiment of sacrifice in the country's cause.

BEHIND MAHATMA'S 11 POINTS

Since our last meeting there has been an event of outstanding importance in the Premier's declaration and I may be permitted to give expression to the views held by the Indian Mercantile community on the subject which is of such compelling interest to all sections of public opinion at present. Let me say at the outset that we all welcome the release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders, even though we consider the Government gesture as falling far short of the requirements of the times. The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers embracing all indigenous interests in the sphere of commerce and industry have proclaimed their adhesion to the programme of reforms on which Mahatma Gandhi has been insisting, and it is no small satisfaction to us that at what perhaps is the most critical point in the history of Indo-British relationship he is free to offer his most valuable co-operation to those who may care to have it.

The resolution of the Committee of the Federation makes it plain that

"No constitution will be acceptable to the country including the Indian Mercantile community which does not give sufficient and effective power to a responsible Indian Government to carry out the administrative and economic reforms indicated by Mahatma Gandhi in his eleven points and which does not vest full economic control in the Legislature of India."

I may say just a few words by way of explaining our attitude. It is our considered opinion that India is at present groaning under an unbearable burden of taxation, and that until the productivity of the country is appreciably increased, its economic strength can offer no margin for any increase of taxation to finance reforms like education and sanitation. Extreme poverty on the one hand and heavy taxation on the other make the condition of the masses progressively wretched. The costliness of administration is one of the most potent causes of the peoples' burden. Under any new constitution we may have, the cost must be so reduced as to lighten the peoples' burden to a considerable extent. We have in this connection considered Mahatma Gandhi's eleven points and have come to the conclusion that they may mostly meet the economic difficulty and we believe that the country will not be satisfied with anything that does not cover these points.

MODIFYING SAFEGUARDS.

While we fully adhere to the principle of the early establishment of Self-Government amounting to complete Dominion Status in this country, we are quite prepared to consider the question of reservations and safeguards for the transitional period. It is our view, however, that the reservations and safeguards which the Premier's statement contemplates must necessarily be of a very restricted nature if they are not to convert the new Government into an agency for collecting the taxes necessary for maintenance of these reservations and safeguards and thus nullify the very object of the establishment of responsibility at the centre.

The total revenues (net) of the Central Government and of the Provincial Governments amount to nearly 175 crores, of which the reservations and safeguards, if they are not restricted, would absorb about a half made up as follows:—

55 Crores for the Army.
15 Crores Debt Service (including Railway debt).
7 Crores Pensions.
10 Crores Services and other reservations (approximately).

87 Crores.

This would leave about 88 crores spread over a number of items in which the possibilities of retrenchment are all too limited. And it would be virtually impossible, under the circumstances, to carry out even in part the programme adumbrated in Mahatmaji's eleven points with which we associate ourselves and which mean a drop of about 45 crores on the side of revenue.

Unless, therefore, the reservations contemplated in the Premier's statement are substantially modified, it will mean the starting of the new Government upon its career with a heavy mortgage, which at no time in the near future it can be in a position to redeem.

I, however, hope that the substantial modifications suggested here are not precluded by the terms of the Premier's statement. In fact, I imagine that the statement is perhaps necessarily vague and leaves ample room for suggestions of the kind I have made I cannot believe that the reservations which he speaks of have been meant to be the last word.

20 CRORES FOR THE ARMY.

I, therefore, think that any discussions to be able to yield a real solution of the problem must centre round the necessary reservations ensuring.

(1) Allotment for the Army which should not exceed a sum of Rs. 20 Crores.

(2) Provision of financial safeguards subject to an impartial examination of India's debt liability and to full popular control over the proposed Reserve Bank, and

(3) Protection of minorities.

I have carefully studied the statement issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other delegates to the Round Table Conference on their return. They have tried to allay some of the apprehensions in the popular mind regarding the proposed safeguards. I do really wish that our apprehensions proved to be baseless, but I cannot say that the statement has succeeded in allaying or removing them. They have assured us that in matters relating to Currency and Exchange, the transfer of powers will be complete subject to the establishment of a Reserve Bank. I have not the least desire to prejudge the issue, but the emphasis that is being laid on such a Bank as the condition precedent to any transfer of control is not calculated to remove the suspicion that the transfer is meant to be more formal than real. The promise of responsibility at the centre can have no meaning if His Majesty's Government contemplate the establishment of more than one centre in the economic sphere. Whatever machinery may be devised for purposes of regulation or administration and howsoever its component parts may vary in their functions, there must be a unity of control to ensure its satisfactory working, and that control can only vest in the Legislature to whom as we are assured the Executive is to be made completely responsible.

Whilst I thus submit the popular point of view for the earnest consideration of Government and those claiming to speak on their behalf, it may not be amiss to suggest to Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress that the time has come when they should explore the possibilities of an honourable settlement. The Indian Mercantile Comunity would invite them to share its belief that the Premier's statement does not preclude the possibility of the suggested modifications and it would therefore appeal to them to lose no opportunity for a discussion of such modifications, should it offer itself.

APPEAL TO BOTH PARTIES.

We have already assured them that no constitution which does not guarantee a substantial measure of economic control sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the programme of reforms indicated by Mahatma Gandhi's eleven points will be acceptable to the Indian Mercantile Community. But we quite clearly see that the Congress co-operation would be practically impossible without the complete cessation of repression, discharge of political prisoners and restoration of pre-repression conditions. We, therefore, strongly appeal to the Government to follow up the release of the leaders by the further gesture indicated by us.

We all want peace. Mahatma Gandhi has said in so many words that he is hankering after it. But it cannot be a peace at any price. The Indian problem can be solved by really good faith—not diplomacy, old or new. If, as has been said, the Premier's declaration promises to give the country all that it has been fighting for, I can see nothing to stand in the way of a lasting solution of the problem. But if it does not, if the scheme it contemplates is to be little more than a piece of political jugglery, then let it be made as plain as words can make it, that the performance will not deceive India and those who may be about to stage such an optical illusion had better spare themselves the trouble.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1931.

TERMS OF TRUCE

—:o:—

Some critics of the Congress seem or pretend to be unable to understand why the Working Committee is so exacting about its terms of truce when, they say, the Congress can go straight to the Round Table Conference, begin at the point where it adjourned and settle the terms of an honourable peace. Those critics argue thus: "Whatever justification there was some months ago for boycotting the Conference on the ground of the utter uncertainty about its working or potentialities, there is no justification now whatsoever when the Conference has already given much and with the help of the Congress can be made to yield a great deal more, practically all that the Congress wanted." Those who argue like this do not understand either the Congress position or the true results of the London Conference. Congressmen's campaign is not merely a series of comfortable political discussions. It is no pleasure for them to invite suffering on themselves unless they see good reason to do so. They boycotted the Conference because Government on their part would not at all place their cards on the table but only called upon the Congress to begin with compromises. Even now the results of the Conference are extremely illusive. As we have stated before, the Swaraj that is supposed to be given by the Conference is merely a mirage and that what is seemingly given is absolutely uncertain, though what is withheld in the shape of reservations and safeguards is but too clear. Well might Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya say at a meeting at Allahabad, referring to the financial safeguards and the lack of control over the Services: "What is the meaning of giving home rule to your wife at home if you keep the keys of the iron safe in your own hands and the control of servants too in your hands? Extending the analogy to the Viceroy's extraordinary powers of interferene, one may also ask: "What is the use of your sharing home rule with your wife when you practially say to her that she may have her way in all cases in which she and you agree and you have your way only when you disagree?" when British leaders like Mr. Baldwin themselves say that they are not committed definitely to any proposals, the Indian Round Tablers need not seek to mislead others by boasting. "Lo, what great things we have won for you!" Assuming that something, after all, has been definitely achieved, it is due by general consent to the Congress campaign. And it is clearly suicidal for the Congress and the country as a whole for the former to suspend its campaign without safe terms of truce.

The more pertinent question should rather be what should be fair terms of truce, assuming as Congressmen agree, that those terms should be the fewest possible. Though the Working Committee has postponed its final decisions on the terms in view of the expected Gandhi-Irwin interview, it seems to be insistent on six terms, which mean little more than going back to the "status ante bellum". Those terms are (1) the release of all political prisoners, (2) withdrawal of the Ordinances and repressive measures generally, (3) the recognition of the people's right to picket peacefully, (4) an inquiry into certain specified cases of police terrorism, (5) the restitution of confiscated property, and, finally, (6) reinstatement, if applied for, of all Government servants dismissed or otherwise punished on political grounds. When these terms are finally agreed upon by the Working Committee—and we have no doubt they will be—it will have given one more proof of its anxiety for an honourable peace by waiving the demand for the manufacture of salt. The first term is recognised to be reasonable and even essential to a truce by all parties in India. The second is even more essential since the Ordinances have only extended the scope of Civil Disobedience by converting innocent acts into offences. Peaceful Picketing need never have been an offence. With the expiry of the Picketing Ordinance it is no more an offence except that the Criminal Law Amendment is being abused to make it so. An inquiry into police excesses is necessary, among other reasons, to deter officials hereafter from breaking laws uncivilly. Government recognised the wisdom of appointing a committee of enquiry into the Peshawar tragedy, though neither its composition nor its terms of reference were satisfactory. If the morale of the Army was not affected by the appointment of that committee, is there any basis in the absurd plea that an enquiry into allegations of Police excesses will break the heart of the police force? If this plea is seriously advanced its acceptance by the Government will only confirm the suspicion of the public that, in the view of the Government, the Police are the masters and not the servants of the people. And the last two terms are only corollaries to the acceptance of the first two. If Government do not accept these fair terms, it is clear that their talk of anxiety for peace is all moonshine. Assuming that the terms are accepted by the Government, the Congress will then suspend the aggressive items of its campaign during the period of negotiation of peace terms. But whether that period will be allowed to be prolonged will depend mainly upon the nature of the negotiations. Unless Government make their present offer far more clear and liberal than it is and unless the peace negotiations hold out a reasonable hope of yielding the substance of independence, the negotiations are bound to be futile. The Gandhi-Irwin interview may decide whether it is to be peace or war.

WILL HE RESPOND?

—:o:—

Pundit Malaviya has a message from Allahabad states, sent a telegram to the Viceroy appealing to him to commute the death sentences on Bhagat Singh and Rajguru for transportation for life. Mr. Sen-Gupta in an interview at Allahabad gave the urgent warning that the political situation would be worsened "if the death sentences passed on revolutionaries in Bengal and the Punjab were carried out." Will the Viceroy realise the urgency of acceding to Pundit Malaviya's request? The Lahore case was tried by a Special Tribunal appointed through an extra-legal measure and the public has repeatedly expressed its dissatisfaction with the procedure which involved the suspension of the ordinary law and feels strongly that the accused have not had a fair trial. Apart from the existence of this grave dissatisfaction, on political grounds, it is imperative for Lord Irwin to exercise clemency in regard to the accused in the case sentenced to capital punishment. It is no good embittering the political atmosphere further, if a favourable reception is to be obtained for the idea of promoting a truce between the Congress and the Government. Wise statesmanship should at once realise the necessity of not throwing away the chances of creating a favourable atmosphere.

IS THIS JUSTICE?

—:o:—

The case of Sjt. Virendra, the son of the proprietor of the "Pratap" of Lahore, is an illuminating commentary on why the bureaucracy is so deeply enamoured of Regulation III of 1818. Sjt. Virendra was arrested in December 1928 on the charge of complicity in the murder of Mr. Saunders. Two high police officials asserted on oath that he was directly involved in the murder. But he was discharged by the Court. In December 1929 he was again arrested in connection with the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's train. He was charged under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. He was in the lock-up for a fortnight, then released on bail and after four months the case against him was withdrawn by the Government. A year later he was arrested for the third time on a charge of conspiracy to murder the Governor of the Punjab. But he was eventually discharged by the Court.

Now, the notorious Regulation III of 1818 having been pressed into service, Sjt. Virendra has been interned in the Central Jail, Lahore, under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. It is one of the elementary principles of legal justice that the benefit of the doubt should go to the accused. Regulation III of 1818 is a clear defiance of that principle since doubts about the complicity of a particular person in a given crime or about probability of his taking part in some criminal act are utilised under this Regulation against the unfortunate. But in the case of Sjt. Virendra the Punjab Government has gone much further. It has interned him for the crime of confirmed innocence—the previous arrests followed invariably by the discharge of Sjt. Virendra mean nothing less. This case shows how the votaries of Law and Order worship their deity and how they protect the sanctity of Law.

BENDING BEFORE THE STORM

—:o:—

Some months ago the MacDonald Government took up seriously the question of ending the Palestine "trouble." According to the Arabs, with whom is associated the Christian element in the population of Palestine, the root trouble lies in the continuation of the Mandate and they demand its abolition and the institution of genuine self-government in their land. The White Paper issued by the MacDonald Government reaffirmed the Mandate policy, admitted to a certain extent that Jews had been treated as a favoured race, and promised economic reform to the Arabs. Jewry all over the world raised a storm of protest against the policy enunciated in the White Paper. The Arabs also remained displeased and Mr. MacDonald found that the difficulties of his Government in regard to Palestine had become greater. So he now bows before the storm and seeks to make peace with the Jews. In his letter to Dr. Weissmann which he desires the whole world of Jewry to consider as "an authoritative interpretation of last year's White Paper" he has weakly given in to the Palestine Jews. He has satisfied Reading, Herbert Samuel and Company for immediate political gain, but his action is sure to evoke renewed opposition from the Arabs. Want of courage has forced the Labour Government to jettison their ideals and the Palestine problem remains as grave as before.

A WORD TO SIR BYRAMJI

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are informed that Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy is to move in the Corporation for presenting a farewell address to Lord Irwin! What has prompted this Parsi Knight to take a lead in the matter it is difficult to understand. But if he imagines that the Corporation will vote a farewell address to the outgoing Viceroy whose regime in this country has been a miserable failure, he is living in a fool's paradise for Lord Irwin is responsible for many sins of ommission and commission. It was in his regime that ten extraordinary Ordinances were promulgated. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and over 60,000 others were jailed, 'Lathies' were freely and frequently used on men, women and even on children, martial law was proclaimed in Sholapur and Peshawar and last but not the least Borsad women were insulted and beaten by the Police.

Let us, however, hope that Sir Byramji will become wiser before the event and will save himself and his hero from a ignoble defeat at the bar of public opinion.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

RESERVATIONS IN R. T. C. SCHEME

—:o:—

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSED

[We publish below the second instalment of the Note on the R. T. C. Scheme prepared by Mr. Shah for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The first instalment was published on the 14th instant.]

(By K. T. SHAH)

II.

One of the most important Reservations in the R. T. C. scheme relate to the Army and the organisation of our Defence. The Reservation in this Department can apply only to the technical equipment and organisation of our Forces of Defence, and their use in actual operations of a war-like or defensive nature. But the Reservation cannot be allowed to apply to all those incidental questions of military training, military economy, military industries and military supplies, which have a direct bearing on the economic well-being of the country, for which no technical incompetence of Indians can be urged as sufficient reason for excluding those questions from the purview of a Minister responsible to the Legislature. The handling of these questions must, in the true interests of India, and without prejudice to any other interests, be made over to the Ministry responsible to the Legislature, even during the period of transition.

FUTILE ARGUMENT OF "TECHNICALITY."

The general policy relating to the defence of the country, moreover, cannot be urged to be of such a technical nature as would necessarily prevent responsible Indian Ministers from taking their full share of these matters. In fact, it would be on the side of the general policy of the country in regard to treaties with our neighbours or participation in schemes of Disarmament, that the representatives of the people and their responsible ministers would have most to say. And that say would affect most materially not only the cost of the Defence forces, but also their strength and efficiency. India has no warlike ambitions of her own; and there is no reason why the future Dominion of India should consent to be involved in the Imperialist ambitions or entanglements of Britain, as we have been hitherto.

LEGISLATURE'S CONTROL ESSENTIAL.

The fundamental policy in regard to our national provision for Defence, including questions of military finance arising out of the disarmament agreements or other Treaties with our neighbours, or arising out of such decisions of general policy on matters relating to the introduction of the principle of compulsory military service, must all necessarily be left to the Indian Legislature to determine, and to its responsible Ministers to administer. The economy, benefit, and safety resulting from establishment of all the incidental military industries in the country, which is at present very largely dependent for her military supplies of Ordnance and Munitions of every kind on foreign sources, need also be closely emphasised. And hence the clear interpretation of the Reservation, which in a fair and honest sense can apply only to the technical aspects of this department, where Indians have, for the moment, not sufficient experience to conduct the same efficiently, is, at this moment, of the utmost importance. If such a definite interpretation is given to this Reservation, on the authority of the Indian public opinion; and if, in that sense and to that extent, the reservation of Defence is agreed to, there is good reason to believe that its justice and reasonableness will not be questioned, either in India or in England.

RESERVATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The same general reasoning applies to the case of Reservation of Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Affairs of the country include questions of war and peace, of diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries in times of peace, resulting in the conclusion of various treaties with friendly nations,—including treaties of a commercial character,—and of Consular intercourse and Special Trade Commissioners in countries with which we may have the closest commercial relations. All these various questions—and the list is not exhaustive—are not such as must be summarily excluded from the purview of the Indian Legislature. Only questions of declaring war, or making peace at the end of a war, are of such a Soverign nature as may, for the moment, be asked to be withdrawn from the exclusive control of the Indian Minister responsible to the Indian Legislature. Even in this Reservation, no question of technical inadequacy of Indian Legislature, and much less of the Indian Minister, to handle these matters, can be urged honestly. But for reasons more political than economical or financial, it may be thought advisable, for the moment at any rate, to reserve the power of declaring war or making peace in the hands of the Viceroy exclusively. But even if such a reservation may be conceded by the Indian public opinion, there is no reason why the foreign relations of India should not be conducted exclusively in the interests of India, of the Indian people. If the Reservation now made is agreed to, the above desideratum may nevertheless be accomplished, if a clause is inserted in the Instructions to the Viceroy, clearly requiring him to conduct the Foreign Policy of the country solely in the interests of this country. Such a demand is necessary, because whoever has the right to declare war has also the power to impose indirectly heavy financial burdens upon the people involved in the war. And the people thus liable to such burdens cannot but, in all fairness, demand that such an eventuality shall not be precipitated upon them, except as the inevitable result of a policy conducted entirely in their interests.

WANTED, CLEAR INTERPRETATION.

The reservation, however, even in this way, cannot possibly be made to apply to the entire department of Foreign Affairs, including the ordinary diplomatic intercourse in times of peace, Consular Service, Commercial Treaties with foreign nations, and the Trade and other Enquiries or Officers established in other British Dominions or foreign countries. The absence of responsibility in the principal Executive head of the Foreign Affairs of India should not be held to empower him to ignore altogether the problem of Indianising these Services, or the exclusive attention to Indian interests in the general conduct of these matters. Here again is room for that clearness of statement which would make unambiguous the meaning and extent of the Reservation, so that the limits of the acceptance of the Reservation may be fully understood.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

As regards the Political branch of the Foreign Affairs of India, the Reservation in connection therewith will be shorn of much of its effectiveness, if the proposed Federation of Indian States with British India materialises. For, a great deal of the present Foreign Affairs of India consist of relations with Indian States; and as under a Federation the Indian States would join in a common organisation which would control most, if not all, matters of common concern to the States as well as to British India, a great deal of the present work of the Political Department will disappear. What would remain, under the proposed Federation, would concern only questions of a personal or dynastic nature interesting the Princes as Princes, and not the States as States. In that sense the Reservation of such questions from the purview of a Minister responsible to the Legislature may be conceded as having a good deal of reason behind it, at least during the period of transition.

GUARANTEES AND SAFEGUARDS: THEIR NATURE AND VARIETY.

Turning next from the Reservations to the Safeguards and Guarantees demanded, one general remark applicable to all such safeguards and Guarantees may be made by way of introduction. While the safeguards are, generally speaking, for maintaining the financial and other obligations of the Government of India, and preserving India's financial stability, the guarantees are for the protection of the vested British interests in India. All these Safeguards and Guarantees, read in the form in

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Oh! For The White Man.

An English gentleman, C. H. J. Coombes, writing in the London "Daily Mail" demands thee continuation of British Rule in India by bewailing the danger threatening the present "system of personal rule by the 'man on the spot'" to wit, the white District Magistrate. "His authority," says the English gentleman, "was until recently undisputed, his impartiality inspired implicit faith, and his rule was a matter of the white man's superiority." Far be it from natives to regard this sense of racial superiority as despicable or to decry the magnificent records of "personal rule" during the last 150 years, a rule that has helped no less than 9 per cent. of Indians to educate themselves in the Three R's and thus raise the natives so high above the level of primitive men as to probe question about the ethics of the white man's personal rule in this country of black. But we do wonder If Lord Irwin had the British Coombess in mind when he recently demanded that Gandhiji and India should appreciate the services rendered by "members of my race."

Police 'Zulum.'

Mr. H. N. Brailsford's latest letter in the "Manchester Guardian" on police excesses in India is one more necessary reminder to the people of Britain of the way, the British Government here is misusing the Indian police against Indians themselves. "Everywhere," he says in that letter, "one heard complaints about the brutality of the police in dispersing prohibited meetings." But from wide inquiries his "conclusion was that in most of these cases the mistake lay with the higher officials who prohibited meetings." Speaking of Bombay in particular, he says: "Again and again I heard descriptions by Europeans of the beating of slight and perfectly passive youths by burly constables which made one almost physically sick. I should not care to repeat the comments of a French lady who saw one of these scenes." He then passes on to give some specific details of police 'zulum' of which we refer to only one: "At Meerut I met a leading lawyer who was the chief speaker at a dispersed meeting; while under arrest he was beaten and in this position a policeman shot him at close range so that his right arm had to be amputated." After reading the whole narrative one can fairly understand why Government are so reluctant to institute impartial inquiries into police excesses.

A Police Joke.

"A frequent police joke," says Mr. Brailsford, "was to say: 'Do you want Swaraj? Then here it is,' and down would come the lathi." This is indeed a grim joke but it also brings out the grim reality of foreign Raj.

Mr. Wellock on Gandhiji.

According to Mr. Wilfred Wellock, M.P., "the victory which India has thus secured at the Round Table Conference has been won by the heroic determination, the unfalling courage, and the stupendous sacrifices of the flower of her manhood and womanhood during the past few years, by the men and women who at this moment are in prison; and most of all by her great leader and saint, Gandhi. His was the unseen presence at every sitting of the Round Table Conference, his voice it was which was heard in nearly every Indian utterance."

Lest They Forget.

What has been "won" at the Conference is not the "victory" that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers have been fighting for. But it certainly is an achievement greater than our "delegates" deserved. They will therefore do well not to forget what it was that helped them to avoid the fate they would otherwise have met with in London. We emphasise this fact for the benefit of those who, intoxicated with a sense of so-called "success", proclaim it as Swaraj and even presume to try a fling or two at the Congress and the National Movement. Our Princes also should bear in mind Mr. Wellock's words, when they talk of their great services to India. This is necessary in view of the fact that they have so far complacently ignored the rights of their subjects whom the Congress cannot betray.

PATEL RESIGNS AS PROTEST AGAINST BORSAD EXCESSES.

Attachments In Halol Taluka.

(From A Correspondent.)

HALOL, February 13.

Mr. Mangaldas Arya of Bhil-Seva Mandal, who is conducting a school at Dikva, with two other assistants of the same school has been arrested, under Ordinance 11th, 3rd Section. Mr. Mangaldas Arya was recently released after he had finished his term of imprisonment at Visapur jail. Soon after his release, took over the charge of the School.

Mr. Ramanlal Patil and Mr. Ramakant Balkrishna of Dikva and Tarodhia camps respectively have been also arrested under Ordinance 11th 3rd Section. They were both unassuming and selfless workers.

KALOL DICTATOR ARRESTED.

Dr. Bhogilal H. Vaidya Dictator, Kalol Taluque has been arrested at Kalol for participating in the independence day celebrations. He is one of the oldest worker of Panchmahals, and for the last several months, he was doing active work in Halol and Kalol Talukas in connection with the Satyagraha Campaign.

Mr. Lad Assistant Collector with other Government officials visited Palanpur village in Halol Taluqka and attached household properties of about 25 Khatadars including cash.

A GOVT. OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Shrijut Veehatbhai Patil of Palanpur has tendered his resignation as a protest against Police excesses at Borsad.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE EXCESSES AT BORSAD

Women's Meeting At Ahmedabad

(From Our Own Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

A largely attended public meeting of ladies of Ahmedabad was held this evening under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal to protest against police excesses perpetrated upon peaceful procession of women on 21st ultimo. Lady Chinubhai presided. A resolution protesting against the police action and demanding public inquiry was moved by Lady Vidyagavri.

Lady Vidyagavri and Lady Chinubhai described at length their impressions of the investigations which they made soon after the incident. The resolution was carried unanimously.

FOR ERASING CENSUS NUMBERS.

—:o:—

12 PERSONS JAILED.

SURAT Feb. 14.

Out of a batch of 12 persons arrested in villages of Bardoli Taluka on charges of erasing census numbers and instigating people to withhold payment of land revenue, seven were given three months' rigorous imprisonment and five two months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

INTENSIVE NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN BARDOLI.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

Batches of volunteers are moving in different parts of Bardoli Taluka exhorting the people not to pay land revenue and to migrate from their villages.—A. P.

SALT LAW BROKEN IN SURAT VILLAGE.

SURAT, Feb. 15.

Recrudescence of violation of Salt Laws is reported from Dandi and the adjoining villages. Yesterday mass Civil Disobedience of Salt Laws was carried out at Dandi, Karadi, Matwad, Aat, Pujan and Rupantalav, as a result of which nearly 600 maunds of salt was removed from these places.

At 11 a. m. yesterday the "Dictator" of the Jalalpur Taluka, Narsibhai Bhakta, accompanied by several villagers, broke the Salt Law at Karadi. Police, however, quickly appeared on the scene, arrested the "Dictator" and took him to the lock-up.—A. P.

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GANGABEN APPOINTED DHOLERA SARDAR

—:o:—

Her Great Determination

From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

On the conviction of Sjt. Gokaldas Gagiani, Srimati Gangabehen Javeri of the Sabarmati Ashram, has been nominated as fifteenth Sardar of Dholera Satyagraph Sangram Samiti.

Gangabehen is one of the first twelve ladies who left the Ashram with a pledge not to return to the Ashram till Swarajya is won.

SURAT BANS ALL FOREIGN ARTICLES

—:o:—

Because 300 Boys & 75 Girls Fast

SURAT, Feb. 14.

By 3 p.m. practically all shops dealing in British perfumery, hosiery, cutlery, cigarettes, etc., agreed to seal their British stock and the picketers consisting of 300 boys and 75 girls who had been fasting till then, broke their fast.

Thirty-five shops agreed to seal their British stock a week ago on receipt of a warning from the Balak Sangh, and the rest, numbering about 40 did so, when picketing was undertaken to-day.—A. P.

MORE CLOTH PICKETERS ARRESTED.

State Mill To Be Boycotted.

(From a Correcpondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Feb. 14.

Repression in Rajkot against peaceful picketing is in full swing. Thirty workers and pickets have so far been arrested, including Sjt. Purshottamdas Narandas Gandhi of Satyagrah Ashram, who was arrested on Thursday. Picketing however, continues.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has to-day advised complete boycott of Rajkot State Mill, in view of the present repression carried on by the State Council Administration.

LEADERS FETED ON RELEASE.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS BELABOURED

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE Feb. 13.

In the course of picketing at a foreign cloth shop yesterday a volunteer peacefully persuaded a purchaser to return the piece of foreign cloth he had purchased. Thereupon a few 'Goondas' mercilessly belaboured the volunteer, as a result of which he has sustained serious injuries.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

Yesterday Pt. Sheonarain Misra, 5th Dictator, proprietor of the Pratap, and a very prominent local leader and Vaidya returned home from the Jhansi Jail after serving his full term of imprisonment. There was a vast sea of humanity to receive him so much so that it became well nigh impossible to move even a single step. He was profusely garlanded and amidst national slogans he came out of the station. It was intended to take him in a procession in a well decorated car but he refused to accept this general wish at a juncture when the whole nation was in mourning due to the death of Panditji. Putan Dada, a prominent Saraf and a Congressite and Pt. Bansidhar also arrived and were accorded a warm reception.

—:o:—

Reorganisation In Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, Feb. 14.

Due to heavy falls of snow the Kabul-Kandahar road is blocked.

Brigadier Gulam Mohamed Khan, Minister of the Interior, who is going to Kandahar for reorganising work in that Province, arrived here from Kabul to-day.

The first batch of the lorries ordered by the Afghan Government for military transport has arrived in Peshawar. The present order is for sixty lorries.—A. P.

Fund For Afflicted Newzealand

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rugby.—The New Zealand earthquake relief fund inaugurated by a donation of £500 from the King has now reached £19,300.—B. O. W.

ANKOLA NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Unites Both Land-Lords And Tenants.

ANKOLA, Feb. 13.

No-tax campaign is creating unprecedented co-operation among the litigation-ridden landlords and tenants of Ankola. Bhavikeri but the arrival of the police only execited villagers more. Recognising their mistake the police were sent back.

Batches of volunteers are proceeding to Gokarn to regulate Shivaratri festival crowd. Due to political and economic condition a rush is not expected.

Swadeshi and Khadi selling arrangements have been made. The police have stationed as usual. More volunteers are arriving daily.

COLLECTOR BANNS ARBITRATION COURTS.

—:o:—

NO MORE PEASANTS' CONFERENCES.

DHARWAR, Feb. 14.

The District Magistrate of N. Kanara has issued a notice on January 22 disuading people from attending or using the Arbitration Courts recently established by Congress workers in Ankola Taluka and has threatened the villagers not execute decrees of such Arbitration Courts. This shows that the boycott of Government is telling. The Collector of Dharwar in a circular issued on January 26 asks village officers to dissuade people holding Peasants' Conferences, many being lately held. The Collector advises peace leagues etc. for counteracting congress agitation.

MADRAS PICKETING GOING STRONG.

—:o:—

LATHI CHARGE INJURES VOLUNTEERS.

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Congress volunteers resumed picketing this afternoon at Rattan Bazaar and China Bazar in batches of two and four. A feature of to-day's picketing was that as soon as one batch was removed, another batch took its place.

Some volunteers have been admitted to the Congress Hospital for treatment.—A. P.

MADRAS TO ABOLISH TOLLS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

A Bill for the abolition of tolls in the Presidency will be introduced in the Madras Legislature on 24th February after the presentation of the budget by the Finance Member. It is likely that the Bill will be passed in time to become effective from the beginning of the next financial year.—A. P.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN CALICUT

—:o:—

Movement In Full Swing.

MORE ARRESTS AND SENTENCES.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CALICUT, Feb. 10.

In spite of the series of repressive measures taken against it and the sending to jail of 525 volunteers the campaign against the sale and stock of foreign cloth in Kerala is gaining momentum everyday.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Calicut sentenced on Saturday three volunteers to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year on their refusal to furnish a bond for Rs. 100, with two securities for a like amount, to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

The Town Police arrested six volunteers yesterday under sec. 109 Cr. P. C.

Picketing was renewed yesterday and a volunteer who picketed the shop of a Muslim cloth merchant yesterday was arrested by the police to-day.

LIQUORSHOP PICKETING.

Quite a sensation was created yesterday and Friday by the renewal of toddy shop picketing in the town. No arrests have so far been made.

VIDYARTHI SANGH MEETING

The Kerala Vidyarthi Sangh, an association recently formed with a view to foster national consciousness met in meeting last evening at the Town Hall, Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, presiding. shnaswami Iyer, presiding. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. M. S. Devesan, Subramaniam, and several others exhorting the students to support and propagate the spirit of Swadeshi. Mr. M. S. Mani and Srimati Kamalavati Amma who came down from Bombay also addressed the gathering, exhorting the students to join the National struggle. The meeting observed two minutes' silence in honour of the late Pandit Motilal.

New Printing Machine.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR MAN'S INVENTION

(From A Correspondent)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 14.

Mr. Inayatullakhan of Peshawar, has just completed invention of an ingenious type printing machine, the main points of which are economy of space and power, also simplicity. The machine works with hand and can be electrically driven. It prints type, block, litho, equally well. When it was suggested that the activities of this kind would prevent his publishing the remaining volume of 'Tazkirah', he said he had that book in his mind still.

This machine, he continued, is as intrinsically Indian in simplicity as the Charka itself, and he have convinced that when a little application India could get rid of many intricate and expensive machines. "My press can now be in every home and shop a easily as an imported leathercase.

MUSLIM CONGRESSMEN RELEASED.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Feb. 14.

Syed Sanobar Hussain, President, and Abdul Aziz, Secretary, of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, and four Muslim Congress volunteers who were arrested and sentenced at the beginning of May on a charge of being members of an unlawful association, were released to-day on the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.

DEMOLITION OF TEMPLE.

In an appeal preferred in connection with the demolition of Shri Raghunathji temple by Peshawar Hindus, the Revenue Commissioner has granted adjournment till April 14 to enable the parties to reach an amicable settlement among themselves.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKING AT SWEETMEAT SHOPS

—:o:—

VOLUNTEERS AND MERCAHNTS' TUG-OF-WAR

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGARPARKAR (Sind), Feb. 13.

Vigorous picketing was started here on the three sweets merchants' shops a few days back by the Nagarparkar Foreign Goods Boycott Committee on account of the merchants' refusal to sign the prescribed pledge. The picketers went on hunger-strike until the shopkeepers yielded.

Mukhi Pragji Ramji, the wholesale dealer in foreign sugar, whose shop and godown were picketed upto 2 p.m. has given an undertaking that he will neither weigh nor sell his sugar until the remaining defaulters yield and make some compromise with the Boycott Committee. The Boycott Committee has therefore raised picketing from his shop.

INDIANISATION IN BANKS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In this morning's issue of your valued paper it is reported that at the share-holders' meeting of the Bank of India held yesterday, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., promised a share-holder who had urged the appointment of qualified and experienced Indians to higher posts, that the subject matter of the resolution would receive his sympathetic consideration. In the past there have been many such platitudes, but it does not appear as if these promises have ever been carried out. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw is very often reported to have taken sides with the Indian Staff, but his voice is one in a dozen and in consequence the promises are still being carried out. There is a proverb that "it does not require a mirror to see the palm." Taking only one instance into account, let the public and the share-holders be the judges. For the financial year ending December 31st 1929, there was an amount of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned as increase in salary for the staff. How was this disposed of? Does Sir Cowasji Jehangir or do any of the shareholders know it? Rs. 1,100 out of this amount was distributed among three Europeans at Rs. 500, 300 and 300 each leaving a balance of Rs. 900 for distribution by the European Manager among nearly 260 Indian clerks &c., and about 90 sepoys and others The promises of Indianisation "go west" and the promotions are few and far between. Is there then any value attached to these promises? It is hoped Mr. F. E. Dinshaw at least will take into his head this subject deeper and mend matters at least this time, just when the sanctioned amount for the increase in the salaries of the staff for this year is being assigned. "It is never too late to mend."—Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

NO BIDDER TURNS UP AT TODDY SHOP AUCTION

Satyagrahi Served With Deportation Notice Malvan.

MALVAN, Feb. 12.

The auction sale of "*madi chhappers*" (toddy booths) was advertised to take place yesterday before the Mamlatdar of Malvan. There were about 55 *chhappers* to be auctioned but not a single bidder turned up. Lathi police and Abakari men were posted at every entrance of the Mamlatdars katcheri. Police Inspector Pawasker and Abakari Inspector Hindlekar were present to keep "bandobust". There was no necessity of picketing as no bidders turned up.

One more notice of leaving Ratnagiri District was served yesterday on a Satyagrahi Sjt. Mane.

PICKETING BANNED IN RAJKOT.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 16.

The Council of Administration, Rajkot State, has issued an Ordinance against picketing under which 30 volunteers have been arrested so far.

A hartal is being observed today in honour of Pandit Motilal Nehru's 'sradh' day. A procession of men and women was taken out in the morning.—A. P.

—:o:—

"MAHARASSTRA" EDITOR CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 13.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall last night speeches were made by Dr. Khare and Mr. Dhavle, pleader congratulating Mr. G. A. Ogale, Editor "Maharashtra" on his arrest. The meeting had been arranged by the C. P. Marathi War Council. Mr. Ogale has been conducting the paper for the last 18 years and the "Maharashtra" is the only leading bi-weekly newspaper of the province.

ARRESTED FOR "INSTIGATING TO BOYCOTT CENSUS."

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Feb. 14.

Seven persons who were arrested last night on a charge of instigating people to boycott the census, were placed this afternoon before the City Magistrate who remanded them to jail till the 17th instant.—A. P.

IF SAFEGUARDS ARE ACCEPTED PRESENT DRAIN WILL CONTINUE

Privileges Of Britishers Must Be Done Away With Represent London Indian Chamber To Gandhiji

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Protest against proposed commercial safeguards and reservations has been cabled to Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. Erulkar, on behalf of the Council of Indian Chamber of Commerce in response to Mahatma Gandhi's wish to ascertain Indian commercial opinion.

The Council opposes any restraints on India's liberty to formulate her own economic policy, which will deprive her nationals of the right to adopt protective measures against encroachment by non-nationals, particularly in key industries and considers such restraints calculated to perpetuate dominion of British interests which, it says, have been established under the patronage of non-national bureaucracy.

DRAIN WOULD CONTINUE.

The Council says that the suggested reciprocity convention would enable British mercantile interests to legalise their present privileged position.

It concludes with a statement that anything short of complete finanial fiscal and economic control, including the power to discriminate in favour of Indian nationals, will render anything else conceded hardly worthwhile, since, if reservations and safeguards are accepted, the present drain would continue to impoverish Indians.—Reuter.

INDIA CANNOT BE BULLIED

—:o:—

Dr. Thompson's Advice To Britishers

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Doctor Edward Thompson addressing a meeting of businessmen at the London Missionary Society said the Round Table Conference had achieved the almost impossible by bringing an agreement within reach. Ridiculing the exaggerated alarms of Englishmen who resisted the proposed settlement, he maintained that the financial interests of both countries were interwoven, and that repudiation of obligations on any large scale would bring economic ruin to India as much as Britain.

Describing the strength of the Nationalist movement he urged British businessmen to realise they could not sell in a hostile market. If things went on as at present, it would not matter how much capital was invested in India because all would be worthless. We had to face the fact that India however divided, could not be bullied into submission whereas reasonable agreement was possible on the basis of the proposed constitution. We stood to get a squarer deal from a Dominion India than from an India which did not control her own tariffs and under the settlement recommended, trade would go leaping up. Missionary work was not enough though it was needed more than ever in India, but it must, in future, be on the place of equality and mutual friendliness as between equals. If a political settlement satisfying India's self-respect could be made it would prevent lasting estrangement between East and West. Friendly connection between Britain and India was the only possible bridge.—"Hindu."

MALAVIYAJI'S APPEAL FOR MERCY FOR BHAGATSINGH AND RAJ GURU

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy, appealing to him to commute the death sentences on Bhagat Singh and Raj Guru into sentences for transportation for life.—A. P.

DELHI AIRFORCE DISPLAY.

—:o:—

DELHI, Feb. 14.

A magnificent display was given this afternoon by the Royal Air Force on the civil aerodrome ground the proceeds from the tickets sold going to the R. A. F. Memorial Fund. There was a huge concourse of people to watch the aerial display, among those present being Lord and Lady Irwin, Lord Hardinge and a number of Princes.—A. P.

TEST MATCH IN S. AFRICA.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

Progress in the Fourth Test Match at Johannesburg between England and South Africa, which England must win to save the "rubber" is followed with keen interest.

At the close of the play to-day England had made 442 (Leyland 91, Hammond 75, Hendren 64, Voce 40 (not out).

South Africa 162 for 2. (Siedle 62, Mitchell 68 (not out), Taylor 20 (not out).—B. O. W.

"Sunday Chronicle"

Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

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BENARES STUDENTS LATHI CHARGED

—:o:—

Military In Occuption Of Chowk

3 KILLED & 51 WOUNDED

BENARES, Feb. 14.

The Collector, Benares, wires to the Associated Press under date February 14.—The situation in the outlying parts of Benares city to-day showed slight improvement. Panic however continues in the interior of the city and arson occurred in two Mohallas.

LATHIS FOR STUDENTS.

Students who attempted to obstruct the police at Durgakund had to be driven back in a lathi charge. Military occupation of the chowk continued to-day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

In the afternoon, the position generally showed signs of improvement, and vigorous official and non-ojcial efforts are being made to secure peace.

The number of wounded admitted into hospital to-day was 51 of whom three succumbed to their injuries.—A. P.

RESERVATIONS IN R. T. C. SCHEME

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6).

which they appear in the Reports of the Conference, seem to be inspired by a certain sense of distrust of the future Indian governing body.

WHY THIS DISTRUST?

It is impossible to see the justice of this distrust. And, in so far as the demands are actuated by the sense of suspicion and distrust, the psychological factors alone would dispose the Indian public to decline to accept such Guarantees and Safeguards. The individual Guarantees and Safeguards demanded have also little or no justice to commend them in any way for acceptance by the Indian people, as will be evident from a persual of the following remarks. For the present, however, it is necessary to repeat, that unless and until any Safeguard is shown to be clearly and exclusively in the interests of India, unless and until, for reasons of inevitable circumstances, the Indian people or their responsible Ministers can be said to be unable to handle the particular matter covered by these Safeguards satisfactorily and efficiently, it would be impossible to agree to any of the Safeguards or Guarantees demanded, which would derogate from the fullness of the power and authority of the future Government of the Dominion or Commonwealth of India.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The general character of the Guarantees or Safeguards demanded is predominently economic or financial. The *raison d'etre* of these guarantees is the necessity to discharge the financial obligations which the present Government of India have incurred, and to provide for the stability of the Indian finance and the Indian public credit, at least for a stated period. Examining closely, however, this motive force of the economic guarantees or safeguards, the point seems to have been overlooked that it is of far more importance to the Indian people, their chosen representatives and their responsible Ministers, to see to it that the credit and the solvency of India is fully maintained at home and abroad, to see to it that the stability of the economic system is maintained as closely as is just and possible; and to see to it that no avoidable or inequitable breach is made all of a sudden with the spirit of the established order, except is so far as the said spirit may be unjust or inequitable, to the people of India and incompatible with their interests. The demand for guarantees and safeguards seems to be inspired by a desire to assure the interests of non-Indians concerned with India rather than of Indians. And, as such, on the face of them, these demands for guarantees and safeguards must appear unacceptable to the people of India. Without, however, being misled by this, their apparent inspiration, a close consideration of these safeguards and guarantees cannot but reveal the impossibility of agreeing to these demands without permanently endangering the interests of India, without creating a permanent mortgage on all Indian resources, and without postponing indefinitely all claims of the economic and social betterment of the Indian people which are already overdue, and some of which have been put forward in the specific points made by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders.

(To be continued.)

OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS OF 1931 CHEVROLET LINE.

—:o:—

Quality And Beauty.

Tasteful redesigning of the body, particularly at the front end and in the lengthening of the wheel base two inches, and a number of mechanical alterations to increase the usefulness of the vehicle mark the 1931 Chevrolet Quality Line models placed on public display to-day throughout India, Burma and Ceylon by General Motors India Ltd. The keynote of the changes was expressed by Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director, who said: "In producing the 1931 Chevrolet the single purpose has been to make a car of such quality and refinement that its superiority will be plainly visible. Each year has marked a definite advance in the Chevrolet car and 1931 is no exception." The new models offer a maximum of comfort for their size and weight with the compactness that makes a flexible, easily-handled conveyance.

Chevrolet has been noted for two years for its "fine car" appearance. This has been enhanced generally by the two-inch increase in wheel base length, now 109 inches. The rear end of the car has also received tasteful attention. A newly designed, all-chromium tail and stop lamp is supported by a neat bracket mounted on a rear fender. The lamp cable is carried in this bracket, with no exposed wires at the rear. The gasoline tank cap is chromium plated, improved in appearance and much larger. Chevrolet has held the lead in body finish in its price class for several years and the policy of giving bodies the same preparatory. Duco and polishing treatment as is given to much higher priced General Motors cars is continued. Hood locks are chromium plated and redesigned.

Although the Chevrolet six-cylinder engine is noted for its quietness, freedom from vibration, power and speed, improvements have even been made in it. A new crankcase ventilation system is provided. This operates from a flow of air forced by the fan. The outlet is baffled to prevent loss of oil. Added oil economy is provided by an increase in the size and number of the drain holes back of the oil control piston ring. This permists a freer drainage of oil at this point, reducing the possibility of oil passing into the combustion chamber. One hundred per cent. force feed lubrication to the centre main bearing has been provided. The important mechanical improvements added to the Chevrolet during 1930 have been retained. They include the harmonic balancer, the new high and intermediate sliding gear, the new steel flywheel ring gear, copper radiator care and new moulded clutch facing.

EQUIPMENT.

This speed is safely controlled by the efficient brakes which have a stopping distance at 25 MPH of 27 feet; of 57 feet at 35 MPH and of 91.5 feet at 45 MPH. Among the standard quality features of Chevrolet which are inherent in the 1931 Quality Line are: All exposed metal parts have a deep chromium plate finish. Seven degree sloping windshield eliminating the dancing confusion of light images reflected into the driver's eyes with the ordinary straight windshield. Closed models have the Vision-Ventilation adjustment features, which is easily and securely regulated with one hand. Fisher bodies of the proven composite wood and steel type, combining maximum strength, resiliency, silence and safety. All closed models have quickly adjustable front seats. Thirty-six inches of leg room in the front compartment. Ninety ampere-hour batteries. Four springs of 180 inches total length, which amounts to 165 per cent of the wheel base, an important feature in riding comfort and safety. Try-on spring shackles which automatically take up wear and eliminate squeaks and rattles and prevent sidesway and erratic steering. One hundred four inches of braking surface on four wheels. Brake drums are 11.5 inches in diameter. Read clearance at the front axle is 9 1/16 inches and at the rear axle .8 3/8 inches. Clutch throw-out bearing made of special graphite composition which requires no lubrication. Semi-floating rear axle with a hanje-type housing carrying an inspection plate which can be readily removed for inspection, adjustment or repairs without the necessity of tearing down the assembly. Gear ratio of 4.10 to 1, which with the greater power of the Chevrolet engine gives better acceleration and flexibility. Bore and stroke of 3 5/16 inches by 3 3/4 inches; piston displacement, 194 cubic inches; displacement per cylinder, 32.3 cubic inches. Overhead valves developing greater horsepower with less piston displacement. These valves are readily accessible far adjustment or grinding without expensive removal of heavy parts. The valves are lubricated under pressure. Cast iron pistons cast by a new method which reduces wall thickness, giving a strong piston of exceptionally light weight.

Piston pins are fitted in bronze bushings carried in the pistons. The pins are chromium plated after heat treatment and grinding Three main bearing crankshaft, weighing forty-eight pounds. The main bearing area is 11.89 square inches. AC Air Cleaner insuring clean air, free from dust for the engine.

Details of the warranty for the territory. Chevrolet Trucks—90 Days. Chevrolet Pass. Cars—6 months. G. M. C. Trucks—6 months. All other G. M. Makes —One year.

CHRISTIAN VICEROY WHOSE DEEDS ARE OPPOSED TO HIS WORDS

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru And Begum Farooki On Irwin's Repressive Policy In India

A women's conference on Indian affairs, organised by the Commonwealth of India League and the Women's International League, was held in the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, in mail week the speakers being Mrs. Brijlal Nehru and the Begum M' Farunki. At the end of the conference a resolution was passed urging the Government to "take immediate steps to declare a general amnesty for political prisoners in India" and to withdraw repressive measures in order to attain a peaceful settlement.

Mrs. Nehru, who was secretary to the All-India Women's Conference, 1929-30, referred to Lord Irwin as a religious man and a good Christian whose words conveyed the feelings of his heart but whose deeds were just opposite. She was sure that if his political actions could be put apart his name would be respected everywhere. The repression that was being carried out, however, was done under the Viceroy. Mrs. Nehru gave a graphic account of Mr. Gandhi's march when he had decided to break the salt law. Later, police dispersed the meetings with wooden sticks, which were then only used against men, but were now, used against women as well.

A SPIRITUAL URGE.

This had gone on until now there were about 60,000 people in the prisons. In order to accommodate this large number the Government had given remissions to people who were already in prison, new gaols were opened, and these political prisoners were housed in places that were dark and damp. Women and children as well were in prison; in India to-day there were scores of children imprisoned under the age of 14. When asked why they were there she had heard that these children replied: "Is it possible to be free without this trouble which we are undergoing?" It was the mothers who said: "Go along never mind what happens, fight and die for your country." It was they who were really the strength of the political movement. But among the people there was absolutely no anger, no enmity, but there was a spiritual urge that was impelling men, women, and children to do everything they could—even to sacrifice themselves—for the liberty that to them was the symbol of their spiritual, physical, and moral freedom.

In answer to a question as to why the Congress party had refused to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to the Round Table Conference, Mrs. Nehru said that promises had been made to India a thousand times over. Their points for a basis of negotiation had not been accepted. They felt that if they came over on a bare assurance and called off the big movement they had started they might find themselves betrayed at the last moment. If once a big movement like theirs was called off it could not soon be started again.

THE STRONGEST SAFEGUARD.

The Begum Faruki said that her country was so far away that the vast majority of the English people did not seem to think that India mattered; India's demand for freedom seemed to them a sort of outrage that was not to be tolerated. There was a want of sympathy and of imagination. India was the richest country in the world when Britain went there; now she was the poorest.

The Begum quoted from English writers in illustration of her argument that Britain had badly fulfilled her trusteeship. The amenities that Britain had brought to India did not discount the terrible conditions of the people, with their moral and spiritual degradation. At last India was awake to this degradation and was determined to break the shackles. The electors of this country should realise before it was too late that in a free India lay Britain's strongest safeguard and greatest security.

A delegate asked about the religious question in India apart from the political, and the Begum replied that in the Indian States there was much less trouble between followers of different religions than in British India, there, as Mrs. Nehru pointed out, the bogy of religious difficulties was used as an excuse.

INDIA'S HAPPY WARRIORS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

women arrested for this activity must have made a high proportion of our prisoners—but law in these hot days counts for little. In Bombay city in October I was told that about a thousand pickets went out daily, and took their stations (usually on a chair) before shops which had refused to take the pledge.

It rarely happened that an Indian tried to pass a picket—indeed, I saw it only once, and that was when I asked a friend to try the experiment for my benefit. The young woman looked startled, then she put her hands together in an attitude of pleading, and began to address him in tones that would have moved a fairly strong heart. If he had persisted, the next move would have been to lie down, so that he must pass over her protesting body. Public opinion was so strongly behind the boycott that ppicketing was hardly necessary, save to stop surreptitious sales, for shopmen who had old stocks were capable of altering the trade-marks.

In the Bombay cloth bazaar a highly organised volunteer Congress police was at work, which examined every cart that went past and put its own labels on the bales. In some towns the picketing was kept up by night as well as day. The chief difficulty was that the merchants, though willing enough to promise to import no more English cloth, had old stocks which they wished to dispose of, amounting in Bombay to a value of £3,500,000. The organised merchants defied Congress while I was there, and suffered a complete defeat. It was unnecessary even to picket their warehouses; the clerks and porters refused to take down the shutters.

The power of public opinion to override private interest seems in India to have no limits. No one counted the losses which this boycott, and they perpetual hartals (closing of works and shops) entailed. I have seen hartals on two days in one week in Bombay, and both were so far effective that at least eight shops were closed in every ten. Sixteen mills were permanently closed, because their owners imported foreign yarn or cloth, and the unemployment of 32,000 of their workers added to the general depression.

ALCOHOL AND THE BUDGET.

But that is not the whole story; the Indian cotton mills are beginning to work double shifts, and the most efficient of them are adjusting their machines to spin the higher counts, which hitherto have been imported. The cotton boycott is certainly effective. The monthly imports of piecegoods dropped in September to 48,000,000 yards against 160,000,000 yards in the same month of the previous year. Cigarettes in that month fell from a value of thirteen to two lakhs of rupees.

The attack on the Government liquor monopoly was of all Mr. Gandhi's methods the most congenial. It fits into his ascetic morality, and one must remember that both the great religions of India forbid alcohol. The revenue from the manufacture of spirits and from the licenses of toddy shops is a mainstay of the Provincial Budgets (in Bombay 25 per cent.). Women especially took up the distasteful task of picketing with enthusiasm, and drinking soon became both disreputable and unusual. Often the caste organisations would reinforce the veto of Congress. The result was that there were no bidders at the annual auction of licenses, which were sold privately for perhaps a half of the usual figure. In many places the toddy shops were closed, but the Government allowed the licensee to sell what he could, anyhow, anywhere, and without the usual restriction of hours—a grave sign of demoralisation. Indian budget sheets as the result of this year of depression and disturbance are in shreds and tatters, and this attack on alcohol has made a big rent.

The last and most serious of Mr. Gandhi's methods, ta—resistance, must stand over to next week.—"New Leader."

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

—:o:—

A crowd of fifty-five thousand watched the game and saw Ireland win almost on time by a single point.—B. O. W.

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LAHORE APPROVER'S STORY CONTINUED

—:o:—

University Shooting Case

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Continuing his statement in the case against Ranbir Singh, Durgadas and Chamanlal in connection with the University Hall outrage, Waswandharam, approver, said that he was introduced to Sukdevraj, absconder, and enlisted as a sympathising member of the Revolutionary Party.

On 19th December Durgadas gave him a revolver and cartridges to keep. The next day Durgadas brought to him a young man who was introduced as Ramlal, but whose real name was Harikishen.

On 21st December Durgadas and Ranbirsingh brought Harikishen and told witness that Hrikishen was deputed to shoot the Governor. The same evening Durgadas handed a revolver and cartridges to Harikishen.

The next day witness accompanied Harikishen and Ranbir Singh up to the Museum. Witness said that Durgadas gave Harikishen a card to attend the Convocation and on the card was written the name of Yusuf as holder of the card, as Harikishen looked very much like a Muslim.—A. P.

AL CAPONE—CHICAGO'S CRIME KING

The Sentimental And Mysterious Side Of Famous Gangster.

(By ROBERT LYND).

"Al Capone. The Biography of a Self-Made Man." By Fred D. Pasley. Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.

Al Capon.—the name is pronounced to rhyme with "throne"—is, though still in his early thirties, already more famous than all but a few of the world's leading statesmen. There have been great criminals before him, and there have been great organisers of crime before him; but he, more than any other man, seems to have organised crime on "big business" principles, and to have succeeded in forming a trust for the purpose of breaking the law by methods of guerilla warfare.

We are naturally inquisitive as to the character of a man who, in the heart of a great civilisation can marshal a small rebel army of his own, break what laws he pleases as violently as he pleases, and defy judges and policemen to land hand on him and many people will turn to Mr. Pasley's book in the hope of discovering a new stream of facts about the extraordinary career of this King of the Gangsters. Mr. Pasley's book, however, is not so much a biography of Capone as an account of Capone's Chicago.

EX-SOLDIER AND GANGSTER

Some interesting facts we do learn, General Al the Scarface, we are told, is an ex-Service man who went with the American Expeditionary Force to France. He had already been questioned by the New York police in regard to two murders when he arrived in Chicago and found work under Torrio—a gangster with the high ambition of gaining absolute control of the illicit liquor traffic in his adopted city.

As the assistant and successor of Torrio, Capone made this dream all but a reality, and by 1927 he was running an illegal business the turnover of which has been estimated at £21,000,000 a year.

This he has succeeded in doing, as all the world knows, by various methods—bringing judges and policemen, shooting down gangsters, getting his creatures elected to important posts and intimidating witnesses.

So eminent a figure did he become in the life of Chicago that when Pinedo arrived there in the course of his flight round the world, Capone was the first citizen to greet him. The extent of his power is shown in the story of his ringing up a judge, when one of his henchmen had been dragged into Court, and saying: "I thought I told you to discharge that fellow." "Uh," explained the judge, "I was off the bench that day. I wrote a memo, for Judge—and my bailiff forgot to deliver it." "Forgot!" cried Capone. "Don't let him forget again."

What the secret of Capone's power is, however, remains something of a mystery. First, of course, Prohibition played into his hands, since Chicago is a "wet" city and was not altogether eager to crush those who were doing their best to make it wetter. Then, the large alien population made it easy to organise law-breaking by the methods of the secret society. Add to this, that the police force was undermanned and that politics of the Big-Bill-Thompson type were a native product; and it is easy to see that the atmosphere of the Chicago was the ideal at mosphere for the genius of Al Capone.

THE SENTIMENTAL

But his personality? Well, we are told that he is a good father, who is never happier than when he is playing games with his son that he is extremely generous and that if anybody is killed in a gang war he never shaves till the funeral is over. He is also said never to have "double-crossed" anyone who "played square" with him.

He is found of music, especially of Verdi, and his favourite vice is gambling. And, as a student of human life, he has perfectly sound views on his own profession. "Capone" is one who will tell you and in no moralising way, that crime does not retire he will answer. "Once n't retire he will answer. 'Once in there's no out'." As "the most shot-at man in America" he looks back longingly to the days when he was "an impecunious hoodlum." Uneasy lies the head at which rival gangsters are perpetually aiming bullets.

Still, apart from a few characteristics, and apart from his manifest ruthlessness in action and his talent for organisation, we cannot get a very clear picture of the man. He is almost as elusive as the Hidden Hand. He is never much more than a mysterious force in the background, whose crimes somehow cannot be brought home to him.

Mr. Pasley's book is crowded, indeed—almost congested—with mysterious figures whose crimes cannot be brought home to them. There are more characters in "Al Capone" than in the "Illiad," and, though we suspect half of them of murder to the point of certainty, their stories are largely secret, and so cannot be told in full. The crimes we know, but the perpetrators are shadows, despite their diamond rings, their machine guns, and their bullet-proof motor-cars.

MYSTERY OF A REPORTER

Even Lingle, the journalist on the staff of the Chicago "Tribune" who was murdered last year—it was thought at the time, on account of his courage in attempting to expose the gangsters—remains a shadow Since his death it has been discovered that the murdered reporter, instead of being a public spirited reformer, was making thousands of pounds out of his relations with gangsters and the corrupt members of the police force, while he wore a diamond-studded belt-buckle given to him by Capone. Earning a salary of £13 a week as a reporter, he is supposed to have received from unknown sources payments amounting to about £1,000. Yet no one exactly what part he played or who killed him or why.

"Al Capone" is on the whole a day depressing book in spite of the author's comparative optimism about the future. It is, however a document well worth reading, especially at a time when attempts to organise crime as a business are becoming more numerous. But the gangster does not come to life in it as he did in "Broadway," and I think the main facts are not set out so lucidly and so vividly as in Mr. Sullivan's "Look at Chicago."

A POET'S CRY FOR PEACE.

Challenge Of The Disarmed

(BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE).

The world is crying for peace. The West is desiring the restoration of peace through a League of Powers. But can Powers find their equilibrium in themselves? Power cannot be made secure only against power, it must also be made secure against the weak; for there lies the peril of its losing balance. The weak are as great a danger for the strong, as quicksands for an elephant. They do not assist progress because they do not resist, they only drag down. The people who grow accustomed to wield absolute power over others, are not to forget that, by doing it, they generate an unseen disruptive force, which some day rends that power into pieces. The dumb fury of the down-trodden finds its awful support from the universal law of moral balance. The air which is thin and weak, gives birth to storms that nothing can resist.

Have we never read of the gorgeousness of a power, supinely secure in its arrogance, in a moment dissolving in the air at the explosion of the outraged weak? Politicians calculate upon the number of mailed hands that are on the sword-hilts; they do not possess the third eye to see the great invisible hand, that clasps in silence the hand of the helpless and waits its time. The strong form their League by combination of Powers, driving the weak to form their league alone with their God.

DRIFTING TO DOOM.

I know I am crying in the wilderness, when I raise my voice of warning; and while the West is busy in its organisation for building its machine-made peace, it will still continue to nourish with its iniquities, underground forces of earthquake in the vast bosom of the Eastern Continent. The West seems unconscious that science by providing it with more and more power, is tempting to suicide, encouraging it to accept the challenge of the disowned, not knowing that this challenge comes from a higher source.

The prophecies about the world's salvation are cherished in the hearts of the two great religions of the world. They represent the highest expectation of man, thereby indicating his faith in a truth, which he instinctively considers as ultimate—the truth of love. These prophecies have not for their vision the fettering of the world into tameness with a closely linked power forged in the factory of political steel trust.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

One of these religions has, for its meditation, the image of Buddha who is to come, Maitreya, the Buddha of love. And he is to bring peace. The other religion waits for the coming of Christ. For Christ preached peace when He preached love, when He preached Oneness of the Father among brothers who are many. And this was the truth of peace. Christ never held that peace was the best policy. For policy is not truth.

The calculation of self-interest can never successfully fight the irrational force of passion—the passion which is perversion of love, and which can only be set aright by the truth of love.

It is the national and commercial egoism, which is the evil harbinger of war; by different combination it changes its shape and dimensions but not its nature. This egoism is still held almost as sacred as religion; and such religion by its mere change of temple and of committee of priests will never save men. We must know, that as through science and commerce, the realisation of the unity of the material world gives us power, so the realisation of the great spiritual unity of man only can give us peace.—(From "Illumination," New York.)

CHEVROLET

The New Chevrolet
today... the choice of a discriminating public

The enthusiastic reception accorded by the great motoring public to the 1931 Chevrolet Models, now on display at all Chevrolet dealers' showrooms throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, is significant of the public appraisal of the new Chevrolet Six as a car that combines quality and beauty in an unusual degree.

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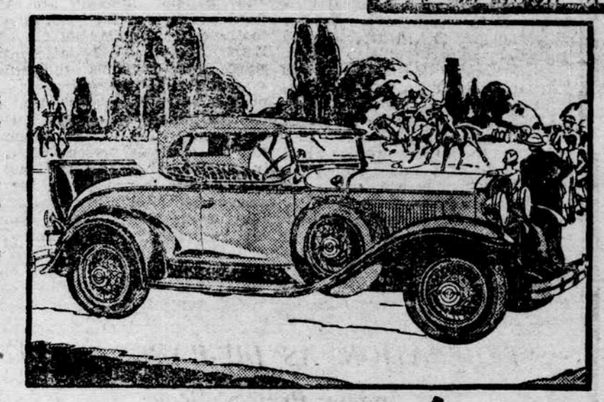
For this reason, people of taste and discrimination are choosing the new Chevrolet Six more than ever in all parts of the world to-day. You can trace this quality-feature in the modern coach-work of the beautiful Fisher bodies, in the new modern fittings and exquisitely-finished upholstery.

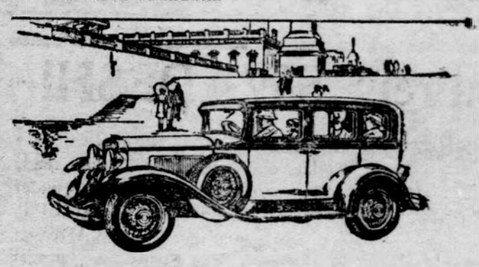
Mechanically, too, the new Chevrolet Six is a greatly improved car . . . the wheelbase is longer; the steering easier; the clutch more durable, and there is smoother, quieter transmission. Along with these improvements, Chevrolet offers the smooth performance of a 50-horse-power six cylinder motor . . . and with it an economy of operation not surpassed by any car.

Thus, the beautiful new Chevrolet Six is exceptionally qualified to lend social prestige and distinction to every car-owner in this country—as the new models, both as to appearance and performance, are built to a standard found only in high-priced cars.



* On the right is the new Chevrolet Sports Roadster, which combines smartness and distinction in every line and has many luxury features.

Many prominent people attended the first showing of the 1931 Chevrolet Models, when the fine appearance of the new Chevrolet Six received enthusiastic admiration.



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INDIAN DANGERS AND DISCONTENTS

Sources Of Discontent

(By a Delegate to the Round Table Conference.)

(The following is the first of three articles contributed to the "Manchester Guardian" in which one of the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference explains frankly what, in his opinion, is the change which in recent years has come over the relations of Indians and British, and what are now the position and the prospects.)

Before summarising specific reasons why the well or ill educated Indian generally is so dissatisfied with his present form of government, one point must be made. It is this. Culturally the Indian, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, never trusted the Englishman. In this there is nothing strange. A nation, made or in the making, may trust the culture of some long-dead civilisation, but the urgent instinct of national growth and self-preservation postulates a suspicion of any alien culture coexistent with its own. It is then no strange phenomenon that culturally the Indian never trusted nor ever can trust the Englishman or that the latter has returned and ever must return the compliment.

But politically the Indian once trusted his English rulers with a confidence that at times was passionate and recked little if such a trust begat no trust in return. Now within a single decade the faith of India in the political wisdom of Britain as governor of her Eastern Empire has evaporated. Distrust often indeed, hatred, of England now complicates the forging of India into a nation.

THE INADEQUACY OF DYARCHY

India is dissatisfied with her present Constitution because she holds that it fails to implement the promises made to her by Britain during the Great War. Dyarchy, as now operating in the provinces, she holds to be an unworkable system; and in the Central Government, she maintains, there is no real responsibility devolving upon the elected members of either the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State, largely because of the system of certification by the Governor-General of any bills rejected by the Assembly. Assuming that Assembly to be but a political kindergarten in which Indian toddler statesmen are looked after and trained by expert official nurses, psychology still insists that it is natural for children to object less to being told not to do a thing than to being forced to do something of which they decidedly disapprove. In other words, while few sane Indians would object to the Viceroy having wide powers of veto, certification is considered generally as perhaps the most patent and irritating example of Britain's determined political dominance in India.

Here may be mentioned the fact—Nationalist Party tactics may jib at its admission—that the elected Indian members of the Assembly regard the Viceroy's exercise of certification as less objectionable in certain instances than in others. If, for instance, the Assembly throws out the Army Budget, it is obvious that India has still to be defended and that its defenders must be paid. The Viceroy certifies the rejected Budget and that, except for half-hearted grumbling, is the end of the story. But if it is a question of how the necessary funds for Government's activities as a whole are to be raised, and if the official bloc in the Assembly suggests one method while the non-elected members plump more or less solidly for an alternative, that is another matter. Then public opinion (and by now there is such a thing as public opinion in India) considers that the certification of the official proposals after their rejection in the Assembly is an unfair employment of the Governor-General's prerogative, even if its legality under the present Constitution be incontestable. Hence the bitterness a few years ago when the Viceroy certified the doubling of the Salt-tax, the anticipated yield of which was, relatively to the whole Budget, no very large sum.

THE CRITICS.

But, even if the device of certification be a convenient Aunt Sally at which to have abusive cockshies and no serious grievance, it is difficult for any onlooker to deny the bland hypocrisy with which the affairs of the Indian polity are now conducted. The present Constitution encourages the official vainly to attempt the spot-changing antics of the proverbial leopard. Such a futile effort accords ill with his nature or his training. His critics aver that he misrules instead of ruling. In reality he time-serves instead of serving. His indispensability might be admitted the more easily but for his suave professions of being in India solely for India's good.

The suspicion of official hypocrisy adds bitterness to the Indian politician's voicing of his complaints. It is at the back of his mind when he refers to the unholy pact between Whitehall and Delhi by which India's economic and financial interests are sacrificed to those of England, or even to those of countries outside the Empire, provided this latter sacrifice suits England's momentary convenience. The suspicion is present when he protests that not enough is spent on the nation-building services and too much on the army. It is present when he insists that the Indianisation of the services is proceeding far too slowly or that, in such matters as that of the Skeen Report, sympathetic suggestions are shelved by Britain for selfish reasons. While that suspicion remains the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms must always continue to be unworkable.

"FEDERATION" AS DIE-HARDS SEE IT

Indian Princes' Role

Sir Michael O'Dwyer writes in the "Daily Telegraph":

The British people have yet to realise the full significance of the Socialist Government's policy, viz., that in the words of the Lord Chancellor "the responsibility for the Federal Government of India will 'in future' rest on Indians themselves." This eagerness to abdicate is justified by its supporters—including the Liberal leaders—as following inevitably from the sudden agreement of the Indian Princes and the Indian politicians.

Mr. Lloyd George, hitherto the stoutest opponent of Dominion status for India, covers his retreat by the explanation that "the declaration of the Princes of their intention to join in a Federal Constitution for India has revolutionised the whole state of affairs."

AUTHORITY SAPPED.

It is pertinent to inquire how this agreement, involving the almost immediate substitution of Indian for British rule, came about. It was in this way. The Indian Princes since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms have been seriously disturbed by the fear that the so-called democratic institutions imposed by us on British India will in time lead to the sapping of their hereditary and autocratic authority in their States. Indeed, the Congress leaders in the past have made no secret of their intention, once they have got rid of British authority to wipe out these "feudal anachronisms." The Viceroy's ill-timed declaration of November 1929, that Dominion Status (i. e., democratic government) was the natural issue of India's constitutional development increased the princes' anxiety.

At the same time, the more ambitious among them were disappointed that the Butler Report on their claims against the paramount British power, conceded much less than they had asked for, and in particular had upheld the doctrine of British paramountcy, so emphatically reasserted in 1926 by the Viceroy (Lord Reading) in rejecting the Nizam's claim to deal with the Government of India as an equal. Therefore, when invited to participate in the Round Table Conference, some of the Princes approached the Viceroy with the inquiry whether its results might not seriously affect their status. The reply they received was not, to their minds, reassuring. Realising how in recent years the Government of India had invariably failed to stand up for its friends—and the Princes, as a body, have been our best friends—they had to reconsider their attitude.

GROUND FOR ALLIANCE.

Thus began the 'rapprochement' of a section of the Princes with the Hindu Nationalists. It was facilitated by the fact that the Brahmin Ministers of some important States are allied by the ties of relationship or caste with the Brahmin leaders of the Nationalist movement in British India. It was also easy to find common ground for an alliance. The more ambitious Princes (predominantly Hindu) and the Hindu leaders, like the Whig aristocracy in Eighteenth Century England, were equally desirous of

"Contracting regal (British) power to stretch their own."

Those Princes saw their future position stronger in an India with British authority and paramountcy disappearing; while the Hindu politicians believed that the support of the Princes would be invaluable to them in supplanting British authority by their own. The problem was how to combine those two objectives. The Simon Commission had put forward the idea of an All-India Federation as a distant goal, but with the promise of a strong Central British Government.

The ambitious section of the Princes and the Hindu leaders decided to short-circuit the Simon Commission's qualified proposals by plumping for an immediate Federation. Further, to strengthen the claims of the Nationalists to control the Central Government, some of their allies among the Princes went so far as to make the extraordinary declaration that they could only federate with a self-governing British India.

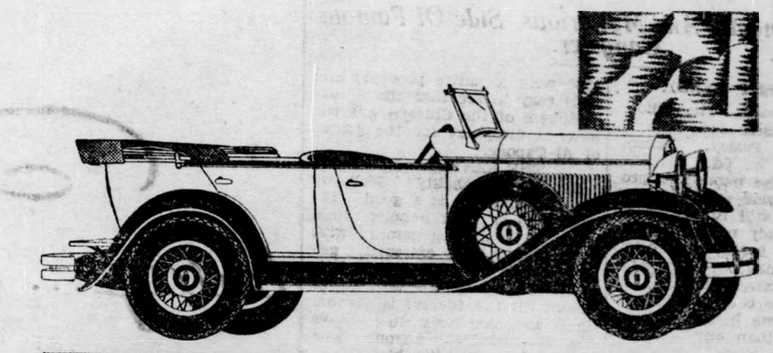
ASTUTE MOVE.

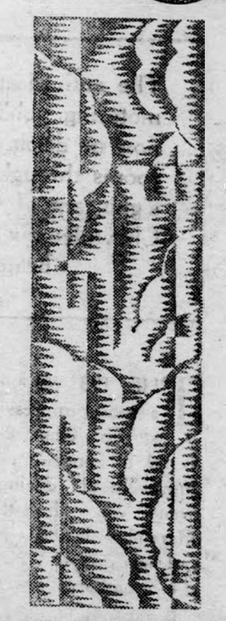
For the Princes it was dangerous, but for the Nationalists it was a very astute move, for it decided the Liberal delegates to throw all their weight in favour of and the Conservatives to modify their opposition to, a scheme in which the British Crown and Parliament have no real place. For under it British authority, even in the Central Government, would be whittled down to a mere shadow, a pale ghost sitting on the tomb of the once mighty and beneficent British Indian Empire!

Many of the Princes here have made no secret of their dislike of the whole proceeding. Some, indeed, spoke out to this effect in the Conference. Others, including the greatest States, while not enamoured of the federal idea, would not oppose one in which British India and the States would be equal partners, with the Crown and Parliament as the final authority in all federal matters, as proposed by the Simon Commission; but, then, Conservative sections were swamped by the more ambitious and vocal.

Similarly, the Moslem and other minorities look askance at the result of strengthening the existing Hindu majority by bringing in the States—predominantly Hindu—and they regard the Government as allies of the high-caste Hindus. But whatever one may think of the result, one must admire the consummate Statecraft of the Brahman politicians who have achieved it.

What of the British Delegates? One now understands the exclusion of Sir John Simon from the Conference.





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teamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
ottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@24 Feb
ramagata ,,	3807	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	8 Mar.
Mito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	1 Mar.
xIyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@24Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo .

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marse Illes
ashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
asukuni ,,	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
*chibu Maru	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
tsuta ,,	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

*Subject to alteration without notice.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

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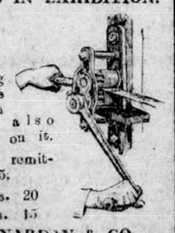
VAMAN CHARAK



For extracting sugarcane juice with hand. Boys also extract juice on it.
Apply with remittance of Rs. 5.
No. I Rs. 20
No. II Rs. 15
M. JANARDAN & CO.,
Khatao Building, Bombay 4.
Also Indian made stoneware jars Acid Jars, Fire Bricks and Fire clay materials can be had at moderate prices

SHIPPING NEWS
—OF— Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Feb. 14.
Jalarashmi, Memory, Calcutta
Khandalla, Baird, Durban
Colombus, Ahrens, New York.
Varsova, Rome, Busreh
Heinan Maru, Sherio, Rangoon

DEPARTURES
Feb. 15.
Luminetta, Lloyd, Marmagoa
Kasama, Rowcliffe, Liverpool
Johgu Maru, Kawata, Calcutta.
Illier Maru, Yonasaki, Calcutta

LOADING
Feb. 14.
Steamer Zumatsu Maru for Kobe
Steamer British Soldier for Abadan

ARRIVAL OF TOURISTS.

S S Colombus:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Colombus, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with 287 American Tourists.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 162 passengers.

S S Luminetta:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Luminetta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Johgu Maru:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Johgu Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Heiri Maru:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Heiri Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—
SATURDAY, February 14.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M M and Co.
4 Yselkirk, Karachi, 16-2, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Kasama, Malabar Coast, 15-2, J. Finlay & Co.
6 Nawab Rangoon, 22-2, Mar-K Nixon & Co.
7 Clan Ogilvy, Antwerp, 18-2, L Edward Ltd.
9 Kenya, Karachi, 17-2, M M & rison & Co.
12 Borneo Maru, Yokohama, 20-2, O S Kaisha.
13 Dumana, NF, M M & Co.
14 Mirzapore, Kobe, 15-2, M M & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 24-2, L T & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

8 City of Salford. Karachi, 18-2, K Noxon & Co.
9 Nalgora, Colombo, 17-2, M M & Co.
10-11 Sydney Maru, Kobe, 18-2, M M & Co.
12-13 Delhi, Colombo, 17-2, L Edwards.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D-E Jalarashmi, Karachi, 14-2 Scindia S N Ltd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Calcutta, 20-2-31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia. 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 19-2-31. L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-21 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.
FOR PEIRAN GU[illegible]
Varsova, NF, M M & Co.
Barjora, NF, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Forthbank, NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, NF, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Ogilvy, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Sydney Maru NF M M & Co.
Borneo Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Zamatsu Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M M and Co
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YARK.
Forthbank, F F Campbell Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford J F Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Sydney Maru M M & Co.
Zamatsu Maru O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Ogilvy, L Edward Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Varsova M M & Co.
Barjora, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Querimba (boats) 13-2-31
Borneo Maru 13-2-31 A Cotton
Kalavati 13-2-31
Bahaduri 13-2-31
Kenya 14-2-31
Rawalpindi (boats) 13-2-31

EXPORTS
Bombay, Feb. 14.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—1 bale animal skin M Nissim; 50 bales wool raw C Lister and Co; 8 bales animal skin H A M G H Sawai; 27 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 4 cases cotton prints 1 case woollen carpets 1 case brassware Cox and Kings Ltd, 3003 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 33 cwts chutney N K Jussawala; 310 cwts gum olibanum W T Suren.

S S Warfield for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Havre:—600 cwts mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons; 10000 cwts castor seed Strauss and Co; 3200 cwts myrabollams R Manuhoy and Sons.

S S Ciyt of Salford for Antwerp —110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Clan Ogilvy for New York: —25 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Philadelphia:—15 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw B Carsondas and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 10 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—6000 cwts. groundnuts Strauss and Co; 7000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S Forthbank for New York:—201 cwts pspillium seed A Virji and Co; 11 bales woollen rugs Symington Cox and Co.

S S Tamatsu Maru for Moji:—0 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 300 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—145 bales cotton raw M Malani.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton awr Japan Cotton Trading Co; 609 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 600 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagoya:—250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 14.

S S Borneo Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ltd from Tokyo:—10 cases cotton shirting; 35 cases cotton drill; 26 cases [illegible] drums coal tar; [illegible] cals; 530 cases porcelain [illegible] pieces logs; 961 pieces case board; 995 cases cement.

From Moji:—950 cases cement; 325 cases straw boards.

From Hongkong:—234 bars silver; 920 bags sugar; 575 bags sugarcandy; 92 cases hemp rope; 1750 bags beans.

From Shanghai:—28 cases straw board paper; 1723 bags beans; 85 bales cotton yarn.

From Canton:—800 bags cassia; 165 bales raw silk; 21 cases glassware.

From Singapore:—170 kegs paint; 341 bags gum benzamin; 30 bags gum copal; 1665 bags betelnuts; 3330 bags sago flour; 57 bags damarbatu.

From Colombo:—422 bags tea; 300 bags arecanuts; 112 bags mattress fibre; 115 bags end fruits; 69 bags ginnies; 40 cases cocoanuts.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 14.
Linseed Calcutta, Ton:—
Nominal Feb.-Mar. £11-12-6.
Linseed Calcutta, Ton:—
Nominal Apl.-May £10-0-0.
Linseed La Plata Ton:—
Sellers Feb.-Mar. £8-12-6.
Linseed Bombay, Ton:—
Nominal Feb.-Mar. £12-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 14.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.:—
Sellers Mar.-Apl. 17/-.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt.:—
Sellers May-Aug. 17/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Feb. 14.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-1/2.

THE PRINCE IN PERU

—:o:—
British Delegation For Buenos Aires

—:o:—
RUGBY, Feb. 14.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George are spending three days in Lima, Peru, largely free of official duties. They will leave on Sunday.

The Prince of Wales yesterday visited the British American Hospital and played golf in the afternoon.

At night he was the guestt of honour of the Argentine Ambassador at a dinner attended by foreign diplomats and high officials.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION.

Sir Burton Chadwick, President of the combined British Trade Delegation to Buenos Aires left London yesterday with a number of delegates for South Africa.

Fifty delegates from Britain and fifty from Canada will attend the opening by the Prince of Wales of the British Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires and afterwards those delegates who are members of the Federation of British Industries will visit industrial and other establishments in the Argentine with the object of furthering British trade and following up the exhibition.

The delegation, which is strong in many departments of industry includes leaders of the British motor-car industry.—B. O. W.

MUSLIMS RUSH THEATRE AND SPOIL PLAY

—:o:—
What Roused Their Anger

Theatre-goers suffered a rude shock on Saturday night when a few Muslims rushed the stage at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, smashed the foot-lights and created a disturbance.

The panik-striken audience hurriedly left the theatre and the drama had to be abandoned.

WHAT OFFENDS THEM.

A Marathi drama was in progress which had for its theme the historic episode of Shivaji's escape from Agra. One of the scenes in the drama depicted Shivaji's refusal to bow down to the Mahomedan monarch Aurangzeb, which it appears offended the Muslim sentiment.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

When the drama was staged in Jalgaon, some time ago similar disturbances had occurred, with the result that the company (Samarth Natak Mandali) had to leave the place.

The same drama was, however, played at Kalyan without the least attention being paid to it by the Muslims.

PANIC CREATED.

On Saturday night when the play was in progress till past midnight, a number of Muslims rushed the stage without the least warning and smashed the foot-lights and attacked the curtains and tore them.

A panic was created and the audience hurriedly left the place.

range. At t[illegible] scattered selling on [illegible] vices, but later on prices [illegible] on buying influenced by hope[illegible] political news from Allahabad. Moreover it may be recalled that present month is well-known for unfounded rumours about budget and prices are fluctuating rapidly. The budget is in all probability will be adverse showing huge deficit. There will be need of additional duties and the nature of new taxation is likely to control prices for some time to come. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 660 and after declining rupees two prices advanced to Rs. 663-2 by the close. Fazal opened at Rs. 346 and closed at Rs. 355. Bombay Burmas after opening at Rs. 452 advanced to Rs. 470.

Business for April settlement will begin from Thursday, the 19th instant.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 14.
Bombay Dyeing 360, 63, 66 68.
Century 257, 65 64, 65.
Colaba 105, 6.
Crescent 72.
Fazul 346, 50, 49, 57, 54, 55.
Indore 345, 44.
Madhowji N 28.
Nagpur 360, 62, 63.
New Great 166, 67, 65.
Pearl 232, 39, 38.
Simplex 67, 68.
Swadeshi 275, 80.
Burma 462, 70.
Hydro 106, 7.
Tram 118.
Deff. 235-10.
Ord. 25-14, 26-8.
Bundi 13-10.
Indian 183, 35.
Katni Ord. 151-14.
Alcock 161, 62.

MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

100 Ahm: Advance	295
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	668-2
250 Bradbury P.	130
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	265
500 Central India P.	445/0
100 Central India	263-12
100 Colaba	106-14
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	72-8
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-6
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	355
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-12
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	345
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 [illegible]	
100 Pho[illegible]	
10 Premier	
100 Shapurji	
1000 Sholapur	
250 Simplex	
100 Swan	
100 Swadeshi	280
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	80
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1525
1000 Western	690
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	14-14
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1102/8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	273-12
100-50 India	87-8
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-10
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 Indian	185
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-8
40 Katni Df.	590
100 Katni	151-14
10 Punjab P.	10-2
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	146-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	16-0
200,100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5-8
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	946-4
1000 Andhra Val.	607-8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	66
50 Bombay Tram	118-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107/8
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	432-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Frantij	805
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Provin.	87/0
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	672-8
MINING	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118/0
100 Tata Stel 2 P.	48-8
30 Tata Steel D.	285-10
75 Tata Steel	26-8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	162/8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200/10
250 Bom. Steam	175-10
50 Bom. Telephone	42
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	470-10
50 Bom. Burma New	175
100 Indian Bleaching	108-12
15 Scindia	7/0/0

THE 10TH OLYMPIAD

—:o:—
Preparations At Los Angeles

The rowing events of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, which will be celebrated here from July 30 to August 14, 1932, will be held in a specially constructed rowing stadium at Long Beach, near this city.

Adjoining it is Alamitos Bay, which provides excellent practice courses. A railway extends along the entire length of one side of the rowing stadium, making it possible to transport the spectators to various points along the course.

Sufficient space exists on the sloping sandy banks on either side of the course to accommodate 100,000 spectators, with room at the finish line for 10,000 additional persons in a reviewing stand. The entire stadium, when finally improved with fences, gates and seats, will be ideal.

The Organizing Committee will provide a suitable boat house for all the racing shells which will be brought to Los Angeles for the Olympic Games as well as lounges, dressing rooms and shower baths for athletes.

Detail plans for all installations at the rowing course are now being completed by the Organizing Committee with the close co-operation and advice of M. Rico Fioroni, President, and M. Gaston Mullegg, Honorary Secretary of the Federation International des Societes d' Aviron.

The rowing stadium is less than 45 minutes ride from Olympic Stadium in Los Angeles and is accessible by electric interurban rail lines and by several boulevards. Olympic officials, who have seen the stadium, state that it is ideally fitted for the various rowing events on the Olympic programme.

CHANGE OF HEART ?

Mr. M. Subramaniam writes:—

Whether the Allahabad talks will lead to any good is still a mystery. To find out whether the Government has undergone a real "change of heart," Gandhiji devised. The Viceroy was asked to hold an inquiry into certain police excesses, and his reply has been in the negative. To add insult to injury, he has defended the actions of the police, and has said that Congressmen have not been so non-violent as they are supposed to be.

REPRESSION NOT DEAD.

This reply of the Viceroy alone is enough to convince anybody that there is no "change of heart". Besides thsi, repression is in no way lessened, and the recent happenings in Madras will go to prove it. In Bombay, too no action whatsoever, is being taken against the "mavalis," who are daily assaulting volunteers at picketing. All this does not mean "change of heart"!

Gandhiji has placed just demands before the Government, and if these are not listened to, then there is no alternative for the Congress except the continuation of the C. D. movement. Mahatmaji's demands are minimum demands, and anything less than these would mean a dishonourable settlement.

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...A IN 1918.

...Y, FEBRUARY 16, 1931.

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...CONTROL

...G FROM INDIAN ...TS IN BRITAIN

...kar, Chairman ...Council of the Indian ...er of Commerce in Great ...ritain has issued the following statement:

The Council of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain have had their attention drawn to a telegram from Bombay as follows:—

"A group of prominent Indian business men in Bombay headed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai made important statement to-day in connection with Prime Minister's declaration at the Round Table Conference. They say the declaration is refreshingly free from recommendations of the Simon Commission and the dispatch of the Government of India. They appeal to the Government to proclaim a general amnesty and release all political prisoners. When this has been done they urge Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders to consider most carefully every part of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's announcement and suggest necessary amendments. Until this is done they hold it would be wrong to reject the Premier's offer."

It appears to my Council that, if the report is correct, there is likely to be a misinterpretation of it in this country as indicating an acceptance by the leaders of the Indian commercial community of the policy outlined for India by the Prime Minister with all its implications. The Council further feel that the expression of opinion in the latter part of the telegram is probably based on incomplete information in respect to the reservations in transferring financial responsibility to the Central Legislature in the new Constitution and the final amended report of the Minorities Sub-Committees on the question of the rights of British Mercantile interests in India.

ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

The safeguards, it is admitted on all hands, are the whole settlement from the British point of view and the finanrial safeguards cut into the root of the whole question. It is precisely against foreign invasion in the financial field that India requires protection and has been denied it, thus entailing illiteracy and appalling poverty with all its consequent misfortunes upon millions of its people. Responsibility is no responsibility if India cannot protect its resources, its trade, its industrial opportunities and financial resources for the children of the soil against the unjust and unfair aggression of powerful foreign enterprise.

As finally adopted, the draft is is follows:—

At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British Mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects, and that an appropriate convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights.

It was agreed that the existing rights of the European community in India in regard to criminial trials should be maintained."

While the British commercial community protest on the one hand against discrimination in the vital matter of India's trade and commerce, they have sought to secure for the whole European community—British or otherwise—discrimination to the full, in the sense of preferential treatment in their existing rights in regard t corminal trials.

SO-CALLED EQUAL RIGHTS

As a commercial community organised and banded together for our financial safety and our economic national rights, the Council feel concerned at the claim for so-called equal rights for Britons on Indian soil after the experience that India has had of the spirit in which they have been and are being exercised. An unrepresentative body like the Round Table Conference is apparently used to incorporate safeguards of which the practical effects only be to legalise the position as it existe to-day with the appearance of a unanimity of agreement of the Indians themselves and to attenuate responsibility at the centre to the point of evaporation. The Council would therefore respectively urge the commercial community in India to weight with the utmost care the implications and repurcussions of these financial safeguarding clauses brought forward, ostensibly and with the stubtlety of a show of moral justification, for the preservation of the credit, good name and borrowing and banking powers of India, but which would, if not perpetuate at least thwart or strangle for another generation or two the demand of the people of India and particularly of its industrial commercial and trading section for a free hand in the development of the trade, commerce and industry of the country primarily in its own interest, and which would continue the overgrowing drain of foreign debts and services against which the leading men of the past and the present generation have strenuously protested without redress.

The Council have deemed it its duty to issue a series of memoranda on certain important financial matters with the object of giving to those who claim to be interested here information from the Indian view point and to corect misimpressions which exist or are created in this country, for example the Public Debt of India, Discriminatory Legislation, Coastal Reservation, Constitutional Safeguards and the last Memorandum No. 6.—of which we enclose herewith a copy for your attention—in which objections to the most important of the proposed financial provisions are dealt with.

DISTRUST OF INDIA

Among the conditions to ensure the maintenance unimpaired of the financial stability and credit of India there is to be provision for the control of the service of loans and exchange policy in the hands of the Viceroy. The reservation of full powers over the Exchange and Currency policy of the country in which the Legislature will practically have no effective control can only be regarded with the deepest concern and perturbation by every section of the peoples of India. That the disastrous blunders of the Government of India in those directions have cost, and are costing, the Indian people huge losses and untold suffering, and have brought their industries near to ruination are too close and too fresh in their baneful influence over India's economic life to need repetition. What guarantees and safeguards has India that such manipulations as the irresponsible bureaucracy have indulged in will not be recurrent, in spite of the unanimous protests of the ciuntry, through the agency of a cabinet which is again to be made irresponsible of the Legislature? Such financial safeguards, as are proposed, can only be regarded as one-sided and open to the justifiable suspicion of being reserved for the preservations of a few British interests and not really for the purpose of maintaining financial confidence.

The Council submit those few considerations, which are of the utmost importance to Indian industrial, commercial, trading and agricultural interests for the closest possible investigation and trust that the commercial institutions and leaders will with one voice appeal to the political leaders of the country not to agree to any terms or conditions or agreements that may ultimately deprive the Indian people of their inherent and natural right of reserving their land and the opportunities it offers first and foremost for the sons of the soil.

The first essential must be complete recognition of the imperative need of transferring unfettered and in full measure the responsibility of the internal or external financial concern of Indian administration to the Indians themselves, which alone will enable them to evolve such measures and policies as are more suited to the needs of the country and best serve the mass of the people and a recognition of the fact that it is for Indians themselves and to their own interest to maintain the stability and credit and the honour of their country at home and abroad. It is almost supernatural to expect that the British Viceroy should have at heart India's credit in a higher degree than representative Indian themselves.

A WARNING.

It would reflect discredit on the leaders of India and be considered a betrayal of the responsibility and duty they owe to their country for the interests, the prosperity and dignity of their nationals, should they fail, at so critical and so vital a time as this, to demand an absolute abrogation of British claims to dictate to India what in its opinion is repugnant to its best interests of which it and it alone can and must be the sole judge before agreeing to discuss, much less to accept, conditions that are sought to be imposed upon it.

In closing this letter we would again emphasize the menace of giving to the Viceroy over-riding powers to disallow legislation, the object of which would be to encourage and foster Indian enterprise under Indian capital and Indian control in preference to enterprises run by the British in India. The white populations in Africa and Canada openly reserves to themselves such rights and ever in Great Britain it is now admitted that whateper industrial enterprises are handicapped through internal weakness or external competition should receive the care and protection of the Government and of the people of Great Britain. It is an open secret that through the past policy of the British Empire in India and regarding India, British finance and British industrial activities have been placed in a position of immense strength, handicapping Indian finance and Indian enterprise to a degree of hopeless. It is a true, just and moral duty of a Government to safeguard, foster and nourish the growth of indigenous industries and enterprises during their period of relative weakness.

It would not be out of place to repeat the clear warning of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas that the Indian commercial community is "convinced that neither the masses can stand nor the youth of the country permit, a compromise regarding the minimum which they require in their constitution of Government hereafter."

Liquor Picketers Arrested But Released.

SHIKARPUR VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 14.

Auction of country-liquor licenses at Sukkur was picketed in a force by Congress volunteers. Police arrested 200 picketers including the President and office-bearers of the Sukkur Congress Committee and removed them to the lock-up, but all the arrested persons were released after the auction was over. The highest bid fell short of last years by Rs. 15,000.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Arrests of volunteers at Shikarpur continue. Three volunteers arrested yesterday were sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.—A. P.

18 BELGAUM WOMEN JAILED

—:o:—

For Leading A Procession

BELGAUM, Feb. 14.

The City Magistrate, Belgaum, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which eighteen women were charged under Section 145 I. P. C. with having defied on January the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning all processions in Belgaum.

The Magistrate sentenced ten of them to fine of Rs. 100 each, in default, four months' rigorous imprisonment and placed them in "C" Class.

The Magistrate allowed four days for paying up the fine. The remaining eight including a girl of thirteen were let off with a warning.—A. P.

KARNATAK'S PEASANTS' DAY.

—:o:—

FOR SUPPORTING NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Feb. 14.

The procession, salutation of National Flag and meeting organised throughout Karnatak for the observance of Peasants' Day on February 13 for supporting no-tax in and outside the province passed off in Dharwar yesterday, without police interference.

A resolution supporting no-tax in Bardoli, Borsad, Ankola, Sirsi, Siddapur and Hirekerur, was unanimously carried.

JEWERY TO RESUME PALESTINE WORK

—:o:—

Co-operation With Mandatory Urged

RUGBY, Feb. 14.

Dr. Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency, last night issued a statement on the letter addressed to him by the Premier Mr. MacDonald, which deals with the points in the Government policy in Palestine about which misunderstanding had arisen.

He said that the letter undoubtedly showed the basis for co-operation with the Mandatory and confidence in the economic future of Palestine should revive and he hoped that the world Jewery would resume its work in Palestine.—B. O. W.

HYDERABAD DACOITS JAILED

—:o:—

For Committing Many Crimes

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 14.

Rao Sahib V. A. Balsare, Judicial Officer, Aurangabad, and First Class Magistrate for the Railway, who had been deputed by Major Rivett-Carnac, District Magistrate, to conduct the trial of four gangs of the Madras Presidency, who are alleged to have been causing terror and committing burglaries on railway lines, took up the case this week.

The gangs known as Pusaiwards were traced to Bitragunta Settlement and arrested by Mr. Buranuddin Khan, Detective Inspector of the Railway Police. The gangs, it is alleged, were responsible for about 47 burglaries on the railway lines, both on the Broad and Metre Guage systems.

Out of these 47 cases 10 were challaned against them. Four cases have already been disposed of, in which Mr. Balsare last year convicted and sentenced Godatti Malayya and Godatti Gopal to 5 years and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The Railway Police have now challaned 6 cases against the four gangs who have several previous convictions to their credit.

About 25 witnesses have been examined till last evening, including Mr. Buranuddin Khan, Detective Inspector, Mr. Patient, Superintendent of Criminal Settlement, Bitragunta Kavali, and Miss Grace Ballard, Principal of Settlement School, Kavali.

Mr. Vardha Iyengar, Police Prosecuting Inspector, is conducting the prosecution. There are still several witnesses to be examined. —A. P. by Post.

BORSAD AFFAIR

—:o:—

"Leader's" Comments.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Benn's replies to questions in the Commons regarding the enquiry into the Borsad affair, far from allaying the feeling of public dissatisfaction, are calculated to aggravate it. The communique issued by the director of information, Bombay, was a whitewashing document and it naturally evoked severe criticism. The Bombay Government have, however, made an attempt by the publication of a second press note to answer several criticisms of the press and public. More instances have been given of the tendencies of the demonstrations at Borsad to take a violent turn, and, as the 'Times of India" pertinently observes, 'if Government are thus at liberty gradually to reveal circumstances which strengthen the case for completely exonerating the police, there can be no complaint if those who have asked for an unofficial enquiry into the incidents similarly produce fresh allegations in support of their charges'. It is on such an unsatisfactory—Mr. Benn calls it 'careful'—examination of the charges by the Bombay Government that he relied in answering Com. Kenworthy's question whether an inquiry had been ordered into the charges against the police of the beating of women at Borsad. The Secretary of State must have made his statement on the strength of official reports and stated that 'nothing improper had occurred at Borsad'. There is no gainsaying that responsible public opinion in India thinks otherwise of the alleged police excesses at Borsad. If the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government are so sure as to think that no excesses were committed by the police at Borsad, then there is all the more reason why they should not fight shy of an impartial enquiry into the affair. From the Secretary of State's answers in the Commons and the Viceroy's reported reply to Mahatma Gandhi's demand for an enquiry, it can be seen that there is no desire to accede to the demand for such an enquiry. This will naturally produce its own unfortunate reactions on the major issue of peace settlement, and the impression prevails in certain influential Congress circles that, dominated as the Government of India is by the Civil Service with its traditions of official prestige, no satisfactory negotiations can be brought about unless the Premier sends for Mahatmaji for direct and frank conversations. It is not unlikely that administrative considerations weighed with Government when they refused to accede to Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion. That the Congress leaders are not opposed to a satisfactory settlement, that they are groping their way to arrive at it, if possible, and that it is with that desire they gave a full hearing to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and have further invited the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, for conferring with them before they make up their mind finally, we think is more than probable. After all, the Premier's invitation to Mahatma Gandhi for talking things over may be the best way of solving the problem, for, it is inconceivable that after such a heart-to-heart talk, a satisfactory settlement cannot be secured. Even as the delegates to the Round Table Conference returned from London hopeful of India's future, Mahatmaji too may return after a direct and frank talk with the Premier, a friend of the Empire. But whether there can be such an invitation at all from the Premier depends also, to a considerable extent, on the nature of the resolutions which the Congress Working Committee passes. Let us hope that the Congress will keep the door open for peace.—"Leader."

All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 11.

Mr. Mohamed Yassin has resigned the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Conference to be held at Ajmer on March 7 and 8, as well as the membership of the same.

INDIA'S HAPPY WARRIORS

Nationalism At Work

(BY H. N. BRAILSFOOD.)

Throughout a year of intense agitation and struggle, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress enjoyed what soldiers call the initiative. They alone had a positive policy, and with great resourcefulness they provided a series of rallying cries and activities which interested and excited the people. The Government, on the other hand, was on the defensive, and lacked the imagination to present itself upon the stage in a character which could command sympathy. How far this was inevitable I will not discuss.

In the result, no one knew, even approximately, and no one in India knows yet, how far the Home Government will go in conceding India's demands. Vague promises, backed by Lord Irwins fine personality, made some impression, but only for a moment. The result was that the Indian Government had, and could have, no party and no following behind it. "The Liberals and other Moderates who are often bitter against Congress, were equally scornful of the Government at Delhi and of the Labour Party at home. The Boslem's attitude was also one of reserve. The ablest o their leader himself the halder of a high office, summed it up to me tus: "Moslems are not opposed to Congress, neither do they support Government. How could the Government has no policy. One cannot support a mere negation." No man knew what to hope or what to fear, whether for India or for his own narrower sectarian interests.

THE GOVERNMENT IS DUMB.

One may fairly criticise Mr. Gandhi and his friends for intransigence during the conversations of December and August. To put it bluntly, they did not desire peace, for they had not yet developed the maximum pressure which they believed they could, and must apply. But on neither occasion did the Government offer and definite formula from which one could have divined whether it would concede responsibility at the centre. Mr. Gandhi did not believe that the Labour Government dare grant that and it did nothing to undeceive him. From his intimates I gathered that things would have gone otherwise if he had believed in the readiness of the Labour Party to make an issue, if need be at the polls, of Indian freedom.

The result of this dumbness was that the British Government throughout this painful year was represented in the eyes of the Indian people solely by its coercive ordinances. The police who applied them were by no means dumb. One village after village in the Bombay Presidency they would descend, as a sort of punitive expedition, to stamp out Congress activities, beating the peasants indiscriminately with their lathis. "Do you want swaraj?" the constable would say. "Then here it is," and down the lathi would come on head or shoulders. Such conduct on the part of the Labour Government's agents did not promote a belief in its sincerity.

These, you may say, were obscure, rustic policemen. But it was the highest officials of the Bombay Government who ordered the tearing down of the national flag at a demonstration in its honour in one of the wide open spaces of the city, beat the men who followed it, and arrested the women who carried it. By such methods we convinced the average Indian that Mr. Gandhi was justified, both in his suspicions and in his tactics of pressure.

HAPPY AND GAY

One cannot avoid speaking of prison and the lathi, yet on the whole this Congress Movebent contrived to be happy and even gay. It reminded me necessantly of the Militint Suffragists—the same courting of suffering, the same rally of the hesitating many behind the devoted few, the same lavish giving of money and time and work, the same sense of fraternity ond comradeship, and the same love of pageantry and display. The women who walked in Congress processions or picketed the shops dressed themselves in a bright orange sari (scarf) and no women in the world dress so gracefully or carry themselves so well.

That jolly phase, as the repression tightened, is nearly over now, but even in Bombay it lasted till the end of October. The mass demonstrations, which often assembled 20,000 people, were the most sober and orderly open-air meetings that ever I saw, the audence squatting for the most part in regular files round the platform. These meetings usually begin with the singing by women soldists of national songs by Tagore or of the older anthem, "Bande Matavani." The more devoted part of thde audience, men as well as women, would take out the little Indian hand-spindle, the takli, and twist it placidly and indefatigably as they listened. I understand that in official Labour circles the dispersal by lathi of such a gathering is described as "maintaining order."

Of the activities of Congress this organisation of spinning was the most innocent and also one of the most popular. I used to think it a perverse plunge into reaction. I changed my mind in the villages. In few of them does the round of the husbandman's toil fill more than five months of the year. Through the remaining seven he is hopelessly idle. He may do some carting if he has sturdy bullocks; for a few the mills provide work which is more or less seasonal. Ingenious people can suggest cottage industries which, with a little capital and, better still, with electric power, would be the salvation of the impoverished countryside. " . . . . BUT A PENNY A DAY."

But the villager has neither capital nor electricity. A "takli" costs a penny, and even the "cherka" (a spinning wheel turned by hand) costs only two or three shillings, while a handy man can make it at home. It is true an unskilled spinner, making out the coarsest yarn, can seldom earn much more than a penny a day with these primitive instruments. But if there is no other way of earning even a penny, is this to be despised? When one reflects that in Northern India an adult labourer in the fields earns only three or four pence a day I have seen men at work for 2½d., one changes one's conceptions of the value of a penny. The use of the spinning wheel is certainly spreading, and fashion has made a market for this coarse homespun, for the true Congressman will wear nothing else.

Spinning commends itself to Indian nationalists for two reasons; it may help the villager, and it wil reduce imports from Lancashire. It is this latter reason which explains why middle class people widl often start the day with an hour's spinning, and carry a folding wheel for use in the train. It is the symbol of India's ambition to be self-sufficient.

Next in descending order of innocence one must put the making of contraband salt. For this one goes to prison, while spinning is only frowned upon. To dream of upsetting the British Empire by boiling sea-water in a kettle seems childishness. This was the kindergarten phase in the making of a revolutionary, and after it had landed Mr. Gandhi himself in prison, the movement passed to more serious business. The fact remains that Indians feel the grievance of the Salt-tax with an intensity that seems disproportionate. It is doubtless a bad tax, as all indirect taxes are, which greatly enhances the cost of what is often the one relish in the misrable diet of the labourer. To be sure, it works out at a mere 3½d. per head per annum, but even that may mean four days' work in the year for the head of a labouring fally.

"TO EAT A MAN'S SALT ....."

The attitude of the people along the coast was intelligible enough; they could have driven a thriving trade if they had been allowed to evaporate sea-water in the traditional way. I saw this done done both in Bengal and Bombay. Here, too, one struck the ever-recurring protectionist motive. A third of the salt sold in India is imported. Why fetch it from Liverpool when Nature provides it on the spot? But I think the real origin of the feeling about salt lay in a very ancient association. To eat a man's salt is to bind oneself to loyalty.

In every sense of the word one comes to real business ith the boycott which Congress declared against foreign goods, and especially against British cotton cloth. Though a recent legal decision has upheld the lawfulness of peaceful picketing, the men and

(Continued on page 8.)

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